The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8240 第八千二百四十號 光緒十年四月念六日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 20TH, 1884. 禮拜二 香港英五月二十號 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 19, CHEANG HOCK KIAN, British str., 956, F. Webb, Amoy 17th May, General.—BUN HIN & Co.

May 19, WHAMPOA, British steamer, 1,109, J. E. Williams, Sydney 23rd April, and Port Darwin 8th May, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

May 19, OXUS, French steamer, 2,374, Rapatel, Marseilles 13th April, Naples 15th, Port Said 20th, Suez 21st, Aden 26th, Colombo 5th May, Singapore 11th, and Saigon 16th, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

May 19, TEHERAN, British steamer, 1,670, W. J. Nantes, Bombay 3rd May, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

May 19, GLENORCHY, British steamer, 1,750, F. Gedge, Glasgow *vià* London 2nd April, and Singapore 13th May, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

May 19, KWANG LEE, British steamer, 1,507, Andrew, Shanghai 16th May, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

MAY 19TH.

Anton, German str., for Hoihow.
Kaisow, British bark, for Takao.
M. A. Dixon, British bark, for Ningpo.
Lord of the Isles, British str., for Nagasaki.
Greyhound, British str., for Hoihow.
C. H. Kian, British str., for Singapore.
Whampoa, British str., for Shanghai.
Kwongsang, British str., for Swatow.
Emuy, Spanish str., for Amoy.
G. G. S' Jacob, Dutch str., for Amoy.
Ulysses, British str., for Amoy.
Diamante, British str., for Amoy.
Kwangtung, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

May 19, C. H. KIAN, British str., for Singapore.
May 19, KWONGSANG, British str., for Swatow.
May 19, DIAMANTE, British str., for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Cheang Hock Kian*, str., from Amoy.—720 Chinese.

Per *Whampoa*, str., from Sydney, &c.—Messrs. Nelson, Wee Kah, Hoo Chin, and J. Naesmith, and 17 Chinese in steerage.

Per *Oxus*, str., for Hongkong.—From Marseilles.—Revs. Poulat and Roudiere, Messrs. Candler, Gittins, Smith, Dikson, Fischer, and Mr. Grott's servant. From Suez.—Mr. Benscitrict. From Singapore.—Dr. Hungerford. From Saigon.—Revs. Lemonnier and Martin. Messrs. Ly Lee and Pommier, and 31 Chinese. For Shanghai.—From Marseilles.—Messrs. Farago, Dunn, and Maltby. From Colombo.—Mr. Coulson. From Singapore.—Mr. Colgan. For Yokohama.—From Marseilles.—Messrs. Lekitchy, Matsua, Kawabara, Kambara, Klemme (2) Seidler, and Nagai. From Saigon.—Mr. Rombielinski.

Per *Glenorchy*, str., from Glasgow, &c.—17 Chinese.

Per *Kwang Lee*, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Bital and 2 children.

DEPARTED.

Per *Euxine*, str., for Port Darwin, &c.—Mrs. Payne, and 23 Chinese.

Per *Arratoon Apcar*, str., for Singapore.—Messrs. Edwardes and H. Ross, and 2 Europeans.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Teheran* reports left Bombay on the 3rd inst., and had light winds with heavy rain.

The British steamer *Glenorchy* reports from Glasgow vià London the 2nd April, and Singapore 13th May, had light airs and calms throughout.

The British steamer *Kwang Lee* reports left Shanghai on the 16th inst. First and middle parts of passage had fresh S.E. wind and thick fog; latter part had moderate Easterly wind with squally weather. Arrived in Hongkong at 6.30 p.m. on the 19th inst., anchored outside the limits on account of having 80 tons of cartridges for Canton.

The British steamer *Whampoa* reports left Sydney April 23rd at 5 p.m. Experienced fresh Northerly winds to Sandy Cape; from thence to Port Darwin S.E. winds and fine weather. Arrived at Port Darwin on the 7th May at 1 p.m., and left same at 9 a.m. on the 8th. Experienced light S.E. winds and fine weather to Northumberland Straits; from thence to port had light variable winds and fine weather.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING.

May— ARRIVALS.
3, Razboinik, Russian corv., from Kobe.
3, Baikal, Russian str., from Shanghai.
3, Ingeborg, German str., from Shanghai.
3, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
4, Russie, Russian str., from Wladivostock.
4, Genkai Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.
5, De Bay, British str., from Hongkong.
5, Kostroma, Russian str., from Hongkong.
5, Ingo, German str., from Shanghai.
6, N. Novgorod, Russian str., from H'kong.
6, Petersburg, Russian str., from W'vostock.
6, Solidor, British bark, from Shanghai.
7, Benvenue, British str., from Hongkong.
7, Claymore, British str., from Hongkong.
8, Cardiganshire, British str., from Kobe.
8, Tokio Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
9, Tsuruga Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.

May— DEPARTURES.
3, Nanzing, British str., for Shanghai.
4, Sea Swallow, British bark, for Yokohama.
4, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.
5, Kamtchatka, Russian str., for Kobe.
5, Baikal, Russian str., for Wladivostock.
5, Ingeborg, German str., for Shanghai.
6, De Bay, British str., for Hongkong.
6, Genkai Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
6, Ingo, German str., for Shanghai.
6, Kostroma, Russian str., for Wladivostock.
7, Glenury, British sch., for Taku.
7, Czaritza, Russian str., for Hankow.
7, Russia, Russian str., for Hankow.
8, N. Novgorod, Rus. str., for Wladivostock.
8, Benvenue, British str., for Yokohama.
8, Tokio Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.
9, Tsuruga Maru, Japanese str., for Korea.
9, Messer, British str., for Yokohama.
9, Cardiganshire, British str., for Shanghai.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

Aura	Cardiff	Oct. 15
Medina	Cardiff	Nov. 26
Medora	Cardiff	Nov. 30
Heinrich	Cardiff	Dec. 1
Else	Cardiff	Dec. 3
Honauwar	L'pool via Cardiff	Dec. 3
George	Cardiff	Dec. 14
Andrew Jackson	Cardiff	Dec. 29
Marinin	Cardiff	Dec. 30
Forest King	Penarth	Jan. 1
Jupiter	Antwerp	Jan. 9
Adele	Cardiff	Jan. 13
Leonora	Cardiff	Jan. 16
Macedon	Cardiff	Feb. 1
Schiller	Cardiff	Feb. 2
General Domville	Cardiff	Feb. 25
Governor Tilley	Penarth	Feb. 25
Metapedia (s.)	Middlesborough	Feb. 27
Jupiter	Flushing	Feb. 27
Vespasian (s.)	Liverpool	Feb. 29
Cairo (s.)	Hamburg	Mar. 15
Guy C. Cross	Penarth	Mar. 15
Lord Jeffrey (s.)	Glasgow	Mar. 18
Nankin (s.)	Newcastle	Mar. 18
Governor Goodwin	Penarth	Mar. 22
South America	L'pool via Cardiff	Mar. 25
Canton (s.)	Cardiff	Mar. 26
Papa	Hamburg	Mar. 29
Glenartney (s.)	Greenock	Mar. 29
Electra (s.)	Hamburg	Mar. 30
Allahabad	Penarth	April 1

INTIMATIONS.

SUMMER HATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have now opened their New Stock of

CALCUTTA-MADE PITH SUN HATS and HELMETS.

The "Terai" FELT HATS in light and Dark Drab.

SOFT AMERICAN FELT HATS.

NEW STRAW HATS and LAWN TENNIS HATS.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SCOTCH WHISKY, a very fine old Spirit, in Square Bottles.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1884.

COLONIE DE LA COCHINCHINE.

CONTRIBUTIONS INDIRECTES.

Conformement aux dispositions arrêtees par le Conseil Colonial dans sa seance du 28 Decembre dernier,

Les personnes qui desireraient établir en Cochinchine des distilleries á appareils perfectionnes pour la transformation des riz et autres matières en alcools destines à l'exportation, devront faire parvenir leur demande en autorisation à l'Administration avant le 1er Septembre 1884, accompagnee des plans et indications propres à permettre d'apprecier l'importance et l'economie de l'établissement projeté.

La Concession aura lieu aux conditions suivantes:—

1°.—La distillerie devra etre établie à Saigon ou sur le territoire du 20me arrondissement. Tous les bâtiments seront construits en murs de briques, couverts en tuiles, attenant les uns aux autres et reunis dans une enceinte parfaitement close. Un logement convenable composé de deux pieces et des dependances necessaires y sera menagé pour le préposé de la Régie.

2°.—La fabrication et la sortie des alcools seront soumises au régime de l'exercise. Le concessionnaire devra se soumettre à tous les reglements pris par l'autorité locale pour la surveillance et le controle de cette industrie.

3°.—Pendant trois annees et jusqu'à concurrence de 2,000,000 de litres, quel que soit le nombre de etablissements en exercice, la fabrication pour l'exportation sera exempte de tous droits dans la Colonie. Passé ce delai, ou une fois le chiffre deux millions de litres atteint, chaque hectolitre d'alcool exporté sera frappé d'un droit de cinquante cents en remplacement de l'impot foncier et pour couvrir les frais de surveillance.

4°.—Bien que les alcools fabriques dans ces distilleries soient specialement destinés a l'exportation, le Concessionnaire pourra, au renouvellement des baux, concourir pour l'exploitation d'une ou plusieurs concessions pour la consommation dans l'interieur de la Colonie, en acquittant les droits et en se soumettant a la reglementation locale.

5°.—La distillerie devra être prête à fonctionner le 1er. Janvier 1885.

6°.—Le gerant devra etre agréé par l'Administration. [884

SUN SHING DEALER IN SILKS,

Canton and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Ware, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs and Tables, &c., &c., GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLER, ENGRAVER ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c., No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTE.—This Firm is the oldest established of the kind in Hongkong, and has no connection with any other of similar hong name.

SUN SHING [1610

MAIL TABLES.

THE TABLE of ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES of ENGLISH and FRENCH MAILS at and from LONDON and HONGKONG will be found in "THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY," p. 401 of large edition, p. 649, small edition.

Separate Copies, with Anglo-Chinese Calendar can be had at 10 Cents each or $1 per dozen.

"Daily Press" Office,
1st February, 1884. [281

HOP SHING & Co., ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, COPPER SMITHS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, &c., WEST POINT IRON WORKS,

Having commenced business, are ready to undertake work of the above descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at moderate terms. [1764

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Bookbinding in every Style by Competent Workmen on the Premises.

Music bound in Elegant Bindings.

Commerical Binding of every Size and Description, and Account Books ruled to any Pattern.

QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself as SHARE and GENERAL BROKER.

LOUIS MENDEL.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1884. [950

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs. STEPHENS & HOLMES, Solicitors, terminated on the 31st March, 1884, and the undersigned will continue to practice in his own name at No. 24, Queen's Road, adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary.

HENRY J. HOLMES.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1884. [670

NOTICE.

IN FUTURE MY BUSINESS in China will be carried on under the style or name of FRANK H. ENGLAND & Co.

I have this day admitted Mr. H. SKERRETT-ROGERS, China, a Partner in the said Firm.

FRANK H. ENGLAND.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1884. [913

NOTICE.

THE INTERESTS and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILLIAM HENRY HARTON, Junior, in our firm CEASED on the 30th April, 1884.

Mr. GERALD SLADE and Mr. ALEXANDER McCONACHIE are this day admitted Partners in our firm.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong and Foochow, 1st May, 1884. [867

NOTICE.

DURING my absence Mr. H. EBELL is authorised to sign my name per procuration.

E. A. RAVEN.

Canton, 24th April, 1884. [869

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$5,000,000.	
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES	$2,074,744.75.	
		$7,074,744.75.
RESERVED FUND	$2,500,000.	
INSTALMENTS of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES	$1,563,361.66.	
		$4,063,361.66.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON

H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.	A. McIver, Esq.
A. Gültzow, Esq.	M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq.	W. H. Forbes, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick	C. D. Bottomley, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1884. [7

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct Security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

3.—Sums less than $1, or more than $250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than $1,500 in any one year.

4.—Deposits may be made on behalf of relations, of Trusts, &c., in addition to the Depositor's own account.

5.—Persons desirous of saving sums less than a dollar may do so by affixing clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clean stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.

6.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having $100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Ports by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any values.

8.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

10.—Covers containing Pass-Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally, correspondence as to the business of the Bank will, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, be forwarded free of Postage or Registration Fees by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings Bank are exempt from Stamp Duty.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

WITH Reference to the above, business will be commenced on the 1st May, 1884.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1884. [844

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT 1869.

IN HER MAJESTY'S COURT AT AMOY.

IN the matter of proceedings for liquidation by arrangement or composition with Creditors instituted by JAMIESON ELLES, of Amoy, lately trading under the style or firm of ELLES & Co. at Amoy.

The Dividend in the above matter will be paid on the 17th instant.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1884.

F. CHOMLEY, J. S. MOSES, } Trustees.

761]

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,

WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports that he has re-opened the

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS

The whole of the Rooms have been NEWLY FURNISHED throughout, and there are Rooms suitable for either Married Couples or Single persons.

The TABLE is supplied with the best the market can provide.

The WINES and LIQUORS supplied, both at the bar and table, are of the VERY BEST BRANDS.

Gentlemen desirous of taking meals, such as TIFFINS and DINNERS, can have all requisite information by applying to

GEORGE STAINFIELD,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1884. [448

AGENCIES ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED IN CHINA IN 1847.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., WINE SHIPPERS,

call attention to some of the Specialities they now consign to China, viz.:—

Their Old **** COGNAC; quality never varies any more than does their *** COGNAC quality.

Their own Blend of SCOTCH WHISKY, Highland Malt.

Their Genuine PORT for Invalid's use.

Their SHERRY, which maintains a good repute.

Their CLARETS, as produced in the vineyards.

The ROYAL CHAMPAGNE, used by Her Majesty the Queen.

These among other items are always to be had at the Godowns of our Friends

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.
SIEMSSEN & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong.

We maintain quality, and our prices are consistent therewith and at the same time reasonable. [2006

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on

FRIDAY,

the 23rd May, 1884, at 3 P.M., on the Premises, in one Lot.

By Order of the MORTGAGEE, the following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate in the Wong-nei-chong District, of the Western Division of the Island of Hongkong.

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND lying and situate in the Wong-nei-chong District of the Western Division of the Island of Hongkong, on the West of the Chinese Village, containing in the whole one acre and a half which said piece of ground is registered in the Land Office as Farm Lot No. 51.

On the above piece of ground is erected a Substantial BUNGALOW. The said piece or parcel of ground is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years at the yearly Crown Rent of $15.

For Further Particulars, apply to
SHARP, JOHNSON, & STOKES,
Solicitors for the Vendor,
Supreme Court House,
or to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1884. [964

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 24th May, 1884, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,

An Invoice of JAPANESE WARE, &c.

Comprising:—

BAIKO, KUTANI, AWADA, KANGA, SATSUMA, and KIOTO VASES, JARS, INCENSE BURNERS, PLATES, TEA SETS and DINNER SETS, Gold and Silver Inlaid BRONZES, ENAMELLED WARE, WOOD and IVORY CARVINGS, EMBROIDERIES, and EMBROIDERED SCREENS.

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1884. [976

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Dr. FISHER, to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 26th May, 1884, at 2 P.M., at his Residence, "GLENEALY" No. 2, Caine Road.

THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising:—

BLACK and GOLD DRAWING ROOM SUITE, in SATIN CRETONNE.

CANTON-MADE BLACKWOOD CARVED MARBLE TOP TABLES and CURIO STAND.

BLACK and GOLD FRAMED CHIMNEY GLASS.

ENGRAVING, PICTURES, and CHANDELIER.

EXTENTION DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SERVICES, GLASS and PLATED WARE, DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS, Double-Winged WARDROBE, CHEST OF DRAWERS, VIENNA CHAIRS, MARBLE TOP WASHSTAND, TOILET TABLE and GLASS.

A SEMI-GRAND PIANO, by COLLARD & COLLARD.

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued and the whole to be on view on and after SATURDAY, the 24th inst.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1884. [972

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. G. MORRIS, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 27th May, 1884, at 2 P.M., at his Residence, Hermitage West, No. 4, Caine Road,

THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising:—

ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT DRAWING ROOM SUITE in Green Satin.

BLACK-AND-GOLD TABLE, CORNER WHATNOTS, CHIMNEY GLASS, GASALIER, VIENNA ROCKING CHAIR and ORNAMENTS.

TEAKWOOD DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SERVICES, GLASS and PLATED WARE.

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, Double-Winged WARDROBE, ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY EASY CHAIR and TOILET TABLE with GLASS, MARBLE TOP WASHSTAND and DAVENPORT.

A COTTAGE PIANO, by LUNAU, LUBECK.

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after MONDAY, the 26th instant.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1884. [977

INTIMATIONS.

ROBT. SIM & Co.'s PATENT ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION

as supplied to

Her Majesty's Ships; The P. & O. S. N. Co.; The Douglas Steamship Co.; The Japanese Government.

Sole Agent, China, Japan, and Manila.

EDWARD GEORGE.

Hongkong 31st January, 1884. [258

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER

Has a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire, the Copies of which are only to be purchased from his Studio or Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S Store.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and PORTRAITS of different sizes, and ENAMELLED taken daily.

Also,

A Set of PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of the scene of the late Riot in Canton.

IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [45

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*).

PUBLISHED DAILY,

Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, or from the different Agents.

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,

RENTS COLLECTED.

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [39

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

BUNGALOW, No. 33, THIRD STREET.

Apply to
BELILIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1884. [963

COALS TAKEN ON STORAGE at moderate terms.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong 1st February, 1884. [871

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.

Also

Entire GODOWNS to be LET

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1881. [1057

TO LET.

GLENEALY, CAINE ROAD, from the 1st day of June, 1884, at present in the occupation of Dr. Fisher.

For Further Particulars, apply to
MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS,
Solicitor,
18, Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1884. [914

TO BE LET FURNISHED, for the Summer months, the desirable RESIDENCE, "THE CASTLE," with Tennis Lawn attached.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1884. [904

TO BE LET.

THE DETACHED RESIDENCE known as "BELLEVUE."

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1884. [724

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are Prepared to take COAL and GOODS of all descriptions, on STORAGE, at reduced rates.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1884. [727

TO BE LET.

NO. 9, MOSQUE TERRACE.

HOUSES in SPRING GARDENS, at moderate Rentals.

GODOWNS, EAST and WEST POINTS.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1884. [334

TO BE LET.

LARGE and SMALL COAL GODOWNS at Wanchai, with Water Frontage.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1884. [98

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us No. 11, Queen's Road Central.

For Further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [30

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE TWO NEWLY BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 7 and 9, in REMEDIOS' TERRACE, Arbuthnot Road.

Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1884. [869

TO LET.

THE Easternmost HOUSE in CARLTON TERRACE, Spring Gardens.

Apply to
G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1884. [870

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS ROOM, with Bathroom attached.

For Particulars, apply to
HESSE & Co.,
10, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1884. [857

TO BE LET.

NO. 2, DOUGLAS VILLAS, CAINE ROAD.

Also,

No. 6, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE.

Possession from 1st May.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1884. [723

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [28

TO BE LET.

TWO ROOMS FURNISHED.

Apply on the Premises.
No. 1, DUDDELL STREET.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1884. [699

TO LET.

NOS. 7 and 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 7, GARDEN ROAD, (known as HARPEEVILLE.

No. 25B, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1883. [27

TO LET.

OFFICES at No. 6, PRAYA CENTRAL, facing the Harbour on Ground Floor of Block occupied by the Messageries Maritimes.

Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 6, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1884. [691

TO BE LET.

From 1st April, 1884.

THE PREMISES now occupied by Mr. Rehemoabhoy Habbibhoy, No. 46, in Lyndhurst Terrace.

Apply to
H. M. M. ALLY & Co.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1884. [459

OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.

WE have appointed Messrs. OVERBECK & Co., of Shanghai, Sole Agents for the sale of our OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY in China and Hongkong.

Kilmarnock and London, } 16th November, 1883.

JOHN WALKER & SONS.

For Sale at $8 per Case of 1 dozen Bottles.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [193

"JAPAN GAZETTE," YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received at this Office,

Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 22nd May 1877.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"GLENORCHY,"

having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the wharves or boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before FIVE P.M. TO-DAY, the 19th inst.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 26th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1884. [975

STEAMSHIP "OXUS."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "GANGE," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 4 P.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 26th instant, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges at 1 cent per package per diem.

All Claims must be sent in to me before the 28th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1884.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "KUMAMOTO-MARU," FROM KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 20th May, 1884, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent,
Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Co.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1884.

NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, AND SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"GOUVERNEUR GENERAAL S'JACOB,"

having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1884. [970

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"BRECONSHIRE,"

Thomas, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk, into the Godown of the Undersigned, at Wanchai No. 3, behind the premises known as "Blue Buildings," whence and/or from the wharves or boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before THREE P.M., TO-DAY.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 22nd instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1884. [938

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex "DJEMNAH."

S W (in diamond) No. 5647, One Case.
B T I, No. 3775, One Case.

I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.

INTIMATIONS.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

AT T. N. DRISCOLL'S

THE whole of the STOCK to be Sold at less than English Cost.

Special advantages offered in the

TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS FOR CASH.

No. 6, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1884. [658

W. BREWER has just received

TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND COREA.
James' Wild Tribes of Soudan.
Statesman's Year Book, 1884.
Consular Formulary.
A. B. C. Telegraph Code.
Flora Hongkongensis.
Chavasse's Advice to Wife.
Bull's Hints to Mothers.
Proctor's Nature Studies.
" Poetry of Astronomy.
" Star Atlas.
New Albums and Stands—very elegant.
Electro Call Bells.
The Paragon File, from letter size to large Foolscap.
Sweet Caporal and other Cigarettes of Kinney Brothers.
Beatty's American Organs, 20 Stops—$130.
The Concert Autophone.
New Songs.
New Dance Music.
A very fine Collection of Engravings, very cheap.

W. BREWER,
Queen's Road.

26]

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, [illegible] [20

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MASSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MENZALEH,"

Captain Blanc, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, TO-DAY, the 20th instant, at NOON.

I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1884.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"OXUS,"

Captain Rapatel, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, TO-DAY, the 20th instant, at NOON.

I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1884.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship

"BENLARIG,"

expected here on the 23rd instant, will have prompt despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1884. [978

KELLY AND WALSH'S

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Anderson's Modern Horsemanship, a new method of teaching Riding and Training by means of Pictures from life.
Sharman's Cursory History of Swearing.
Proctor's The Horse, its Management and Treatment.
Godard's Life of George Birkbeck, the Pioneer of Popular Education.
Glady's Fane, a Novel by T. Wemyss Reid.
Khedives and Pashas" Sketches of Contemporary Egyptian Rulers and Statesmen.
Mossman's General Gordon in China.
Burton's The Book Hunter.
Colin Mackenzie's Storm and Sunshine of a Soldier's Life.
Hammond's The Electric Light in our homes.
I. M. Customs Returns and Reports of Trade for 1883.
Hardy's Between Two Oceans or Sketches of American Travel.
The Quiver—Volume for 1883.
THE FRANCO CHINESE TREATY OF PEACE.
MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF KWANG-TUNG AND ISLAND OF HAINAN.
Printed on Tracing Cloth, Coloured, with all the features of the Country most accurately detailed, according to the Map of the Kwong-Tung TU Shot with Coast line taken from Navy Charts and details supplied by several Protestant Missionaries long resident in the Interior. Scale 9 miles to the inch.

KELLY & WALSH.—HONGKONG. [25

NOTICE.

THE BRANCHES of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS in China and Japan have received instructions to PAY all Letters of Credit issued by the UNION BANK OF LONDON on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Any person wishing to receive money under such Credits can apply to the Offices of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager.

Shanghai, 6th May, 1884. [959

WANTED—A SITUATION, by a YOUNG MAN as CLERK, or TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, having a thorough knowledge of colloquial Chinese and Malay, and good references.

Apply to
J. G.,
Care of "Daily Press."

Hongkong, 9th May, 1884. [929

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned has REMOVED to the rear of his former place of business. Entrance from Messrs. Turner & Co.'s Lane.

WILLIAM DOLAN.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1884. [928

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the First June Next, the STORE of the Undersigned will be REMOVED to the Premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Eça da Silva & Co., No. 48, Queen's Road.

H. FOURNIER & Co.,
Storekeepers and Wine Merchants.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1884. [866

NOTICE.

SIGNOR ALCHIDAY SCALPHE, from MILAN, offers to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Hongkong his SERVICES as PIANO TUNER, and solicits their liberal patronage. Address to the TEMPERANCE HALL.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1884. [906

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

AN INTERIM BONUS of 15 per cent. upon contributions for the year 1883, has this day been declared.

WARRANTS may be had on application at the above Office on and after the 10th proximo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1884. [856

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with Resolution No. 2 passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the City Hall on the 30th December, 1882, all SHARES not taken up and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th CALLS PAID on or before the 30th June next, will be disposed of by the Directors in such manner as in their discretion they shall think best in the interests of the Corporation.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1884. [838

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THIS COMPANY now grant PASSAGES THROUGH TO LONDON vià MARSEILLES, including Continental Railway Fares, at the same rate as for the route by sea to LONDON, viz: $330.

The Fare to MARSEILLES is now similar to that charged to BRINDISI or VENICE, viz: $355.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1884. [560

GEORGE GOULET CHAMPAGNE.

PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, [illegible] [101

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
ÆRATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [23

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 20TH, 1884.

THE information contained in the last batch of Shanghai papers does not throw much additional light upon the news already received concerning the settlement of the Franco-Chinese difficulty. The most important item was the following telegram, dated Tung-chow, 11th May, 11.30 a.m.:—"The EMPRESS has replied to the Memorial of LI HUNG-CHANG, thoroughly approving of the views therein expressed. Her Majesty only urges him to have due regard to the *prestige* of China, and to ward off all dangers or calamities from the State." It will be remembered that the memorial of the Viceroy of Chihli above referred to strongly urged the advisability of making peace with France, but the EMPRESS-REGENT having submitted it to the Grand Council they unanimously condemned it. Now as Prince CHUN is the new head of the Grand Council, and as it was generally believed that the War Party were greatly in the ascendant at the Court in Peking, it seemed at first glance most improbable that LI HUNG-CHANG's memorial could prevail, and in the face of its energetic condemnation by the Grand Council, it was difficult to understand how the settlement could have been negotiated. But this is rendered clearer by the light of the EMPRESS-REGENT's approval of the proposals of the great Viceroy. The members of the Grand Council have simply been overruled, and once more the general public have been treated to a display of the curious inconsistencies which mark the course of diplomacy in Peking. Prince KUNG having been degraded for the faults of others, Prince CHUN, who is notoriously anti-foreign, succeeded him, and it naturally appeared to onlookers that the prospects of peace were farther from realization than ever. The truth, however, was that the Chinese opposition to the French in Tonquin having collapsed, a scapegoat had to be found, and Prince KUNG was accordingly—and not for the first time in his career—immolated on the altar of expediency. It is probable that the War Party were in earnest in denouncing LI HUNG-CHANG's memorial, and sought to bring about his disgrace not only because his policy is unacceptable to them, but also because he is personally exceedingly unpopular with them. If this was the case, their scheme suffered most complete defeat. It is stated, and doubtless correctly, that the Viceroy of Chihli is more firmly established in power than ever, and that Prince KUNG will soon—if he so desires—be restored to office again. However that may be, it is certain that the clamour of the War Party was utterly powerless in presence of the gravity of the crisis, and the EMPRESS-REGENT must have entrusted to LI HUNG-CHANG most ample powers. That he has made good and discreet use of those powers is evident from what has transpired of the terms of the preliminary agreement concluded by him with Captain FOURNIER. The Shanghai papers make no mention of the condition telegraphed down here and to London that the three provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan are to be opened to trade, while the official telegram from Capt. FOURNIER, which we reproduce to-day from the *Saigonnais*, only states that the frontier between China and Tonquin is to be thrown open for the transit of merchandise, and that advantages are secured to French trade. This conveys a different impression from that conveyed by the statement that the three provinces were to be opened to trade, but we have reason to believe that if the opening of the West River is not provided for in the Treaty the Chinese intend opening it of their own motion. It is worthy of note, however, that although the terms of the Treaty have been telegraphed home and discussed in Paris, as shown by M. BLANCSUBÉ's telegram to the Governor of Saigon, REUTER has sent out no correction of his first telegram announcing the opening of the three provinces. It is possible that what Captain FOURNIER terms the opening of the frontier may in reality be construed to mean the opening of the provinces, while as to the "advantages secured to French trade," the favoured nation clause would of course extend them to the trade of other nations. The Tientsin correspondent of a Shanghai contemporary, moreover, makes an assertion, which if well founded, goes to show that the opening of the three southern provinces to trade is only in accordance with a change of views in the capital among officials. He says:—"There has been a secret memorial presented to the Throne stating that since the province of Szechuen is open for public enterprise in mining, all the other provinces should be the same." It is to be hoped that a conviction is really gaining ground in China that the resources of the country should be developed, the means of communication improved, and the products of the interior brought within reach of the exporter.

The delivery of the French mail was begun at 0.30 yesterday afternoon.

The next opium steamers, with the fifth sale's opium, left Calcutta on the 17th instant.

The British ship *Frank Carvill* was to come round from the Aberdeen dock yesterday.

Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. inform us that the steamer *Bentarig*, from London, left Singapore on the 17th and is expected here on the 23rd instant.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) that the steamer *Jason*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on Sunday, the 18th instant, for this port.

The Chefoo correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, writing on the 5th May, says that Herr von Brandt, who passed through that day, was very ill, but full of energy and spirits.

A telegram was received at Singapore on the 10th instant by the senior officer on board the German corvette *Leipzig* ordering home five of the junior officers, without the least delay.

The Agent informs us that the O. & O. steamer *Arabic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 26th ult., has arrived at Yokohama, and will sail for this port on the 21st instant.

M. Bréon and M. Korthals, charged by the French Government with a scientific mission for the investigation of the recent volcanic changes in the Straits of Sunda caused by the Krakatoa outburst, were passengers to Singapore by the French mail.

The Netherlands Minister has notified to Earl Granville that with a view to exercise pressure upon the Rajah of Tenom a blockade of a portion of the West Coast of Acheen, comprising the districts of Ketapangpasir, Panga, Tenom, and Waylak, has been established.

From the China Coast Meteorological Register furnished by the Government Astronomer it will be seen that a severe revolving gale travelling W. to E. passed across Wladivostock on the 18th instant, the barometer falling to 28.80 at 5 p.m. It was felt as a strong breeze in Shanghai.

The *Athenæum* states:—It is understood that the "Krakatoa Committee" appointed by the Council of the Royal Society to collect information relating to the volcanic eruptions in the Straits of Sunda, and the phenomena which may be referable to those outbreaks, have met with such response to their inquiries as promises well for a full report by-and-by.

The day is not now distant when the neighbouring Portuguese colony of Macao will be placed in telegraphic communication with Hongkong, as according to last advices to hand the Bill authorising the Lisbon Government to close the contract with the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company, Limited, to lay a submarine cable has passed both Chambers, and the Minister of Marine is reported to have taken the matter in hand.

At the Legislative Council, to be held on Thursday, 22nd instant, the following will be the Order of the Day:—

The Honourable W. Keswick, to move the second reading of the following Bills:—

(1.) A Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorise the Honourable Francis Bulkeley Johnson to construct piers and wharves in the harbour of Victoria, and to confer upon the said Francis Bulkeley Johnson certain other powers and privileges.

(2.) A Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorise Catchick Paul Chater, Esq., to construct piers and wharves in the harbour of Victoria, and to confer upon the said Catchick Paul Chater certain other powers and privileges.

The *Straits Times* says:—"Another piratical movement is reported from the isles at the mouth of the harbour. On Friday night, the 9th inst., some Chinese rushed to St. John's island, where a few sick sailors belonging to the German corvette *Leipzig* were stationed, and asked their help, saying that they had been robbed of everything by some marauding band of Malays and just escaped with their lives. The matter was reported to the captain of the *Leipzig*, who has communicated with the authorities, and we presume the police have acted on the information received."

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—The instructions given to M. Patenôtre, the new French Ambassador to the Peking Cabinet, who is about to leave France for Annam and China, are of a firm, but at the same time conciliatory character. M. Patenôtre is charged with a special mission to the Court of Hué, and after obtaining the signature of the King of Annam to the conditions France may think best to impose on him, he will proceed to China, where M. Ferry hopes he will complete the military successes in Tonquin by a diplomatic victory over the Celestial Court.

A Berlin telegram in the *Times*, dated 9th April, says:—"Another Chinese ironclad, the *Chen Yuen*, lately completed at Stettin, has made a successful trial trip in the Baltic, and the firing of the four 30½-centimètre Krupp guns in her turrets—two in each—proved to be less destructive to the fittings of the vessel than the firing on board of the *Ting Yueng* last year was to the latter ship." Referring to this, the London *Globe* says:—"Another Chinese ironclad has made a 'successful' trial trip; and, greatly to the surprise of those on board, the guns did not, when fired, shake the vessel to pieces so much as is usual with Chinese ironclads. But what does it matter? Chinese ironclads are not intended for use. Events in Tonquin show plainly enough that it was not without reason that the first of the fleet was named, *The Everlasting Peace at any Price*."

A splenetic visitor from Japan has recently been giving his impressions of Hongkong in the form of a letter to the *Japan Gazette*. He calls this colony a "filthy hole," and says:—"It would greatly benefit some of the implacables of Yokohama to spend a few days in Hongkong, and they would then see much less to complain of in connection with residence in Japan. The uproar, rowdyism, filth, stench, and unsightly appearance of the greater portion of this place certainly have no parallel in Japan; and, notwithstanding the ample police force, it is not safe to venture beyond the principal thoroughfares after dark, or before daylight in the morning. Another prominent annoyance cannot fail to force itself upon the visitor to Hongkong, and that is the incessant pestering of the chair and jinriksha men. It has been generally supposed that in this particular Yokohama carried off the palm, but this idea is quite a mistake, for the jinriksha men of the latter place are lambs compared with their brethren of this colony. A promenade in the streets is simply a penance, as at every step the pedestrian is assailed by the harsh and discordant shouts of the chairmen to such a degree as to render one perfectly dazed with the noise. It is astonishing that in a British colony possessing such ample power to make and enforce regulations, so disgraceful a pest should be permitted to exist."

A correspondent sends the following to the *Sydney Morning Herald* from Thursday Island relative to New Guinea:—"The Rev. Z. H. Turton (Church of England) and Mrs. Turton have just returned to Thursday Island, *viâ* Cooktown, after a most interesting trip in New Guinea, extending from Cape Blackwood, some 40 miles east of the Fly River, to the islands off the East Cape, and lasting some two months. They made one important trip inland from a point in the Gulf of Papua, some 15 miles to the west of Yule Island, on this occasion breaking some entirely new ground. Among other matters of note Mr. Turton mentions the discovery of a river some 17 miles inland, which will probably turn out to be a continuation of the Hilda, whose mouth was discovered by Captain Moresby in 1873, but whose course has ever since remained a matter of conjecture. The large village of Nini with upwards of a hundred houses, and a population of some 600, gave the travellers a most enthusiastic reception, and no doubt the inhabitants will long remember the first white faces they ever looked upon. With the exception of the wives of the missionaries, Mrs Turton is to be congratulated as the first lady explorer in New Guinea, and both she and her husband may congratulate themselves on having escaped without an hour's illness, especially as they report walking for days through swamps, dense forests, and long grass, at a time of the year the most unhealthy and least favourable for inland travelling."

Shortly before eleven o'clock last night the fire bells pealed forth an alarm of fire, the cause being an outbreak at No. 62, Queen's-road West. The house was occupied by a Chinese tradesman, and the flames seem to have originated on the floor above the shop, the first floor from the Queen's-road front, or the ground floor from the Chinese Recreation Ground at the back. The flames spread very rapidly, and the house was completely destroyed, being gutted from basement to roof, but the flames were well confined to the one building, though one of the adjoining houses was a carpenter's shop, with a lot of wood stored. The cause of the fire did not appear to be known.

Le Saigonnais gives the following particulars of the collision between the steamers *Canton* and *Stolzenfeld* at Saigon on the 10th inst., at half past six in the evening:—The *Canton*, having on board Pilot Rochon and the Harbour Master, was coming up the river and had arrived at the anchorage ground at the moment of the collision, and when off the Southern Fort, found the *Stolzenfeld* in front of her. The latter was swinging with the tide and was at that time lying across the stream. The *Canton* struck the after part of the *Stolzenfeld*. The shock was so great that the latter vessel went down within a quarter of an hour. Fortunately there was time to save the crew, although several men had been thrown into the water. An inquiry has been opened as to the circumstances of the collision. The *Stolzenfeld* is a total wreck, and it will probably be necessary to blow her up to clear the river. She was a fine steel vessel, 90 mètres long, of 1,518 tons. She was built at Newcastle, and had been sailing only since 1881. She was loading rice and at the time of the accident had already taken on board 28,000 piculs. The sum of fr.1,500,000 is claimed for the loss of the vessel. The *Canton* sustained no damage.

The following items are from the *London and China Express* of the 11th ultimo:—

The transport *Hankow* arrived at Portsmouth on the 4th inst. from Hongkong and Singapore.

Mr. William Benson Fitzgibbon has been appointed a Student Interpreter in H.M.'s Consular Service in China.

The amount of revenue derived from the duties on tea for the year ending 31st ult. was £4,268,064, against £4,230,341 received in 1882-83.

The Japanese Military Mission, which recently arrived in Europe, are at present staying in Rome. The members were received by H.M. the King of Italy on the 9th inst.

We are informed that the Chinese collection which created such interest at the Fisheries Exhibition was placed at the disposal of the Prince of Wales, and was presented by his Royal Highness to the South Kensington Museum.

The latest mail advices received home were:—Yokohama February 23rd, Foochow 24th, Shanghai 28th, Manila 28th, Batavia 28th, Saigon 1st March, Hongkong 4th, Singapore 10th. The P. and O. mail, *viâ* Brindisi, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered in London on the 7th inst., two days early. The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, with the next inward mail, from Shanghai 6th, Hongkong 11th, Singapore 18th March, reached Naples on the 9th inst., and the mail will be in London this evening, three days in advance of its due date.

The second of the Chinese corvettes, which have been built by Mr. George Howaldt at Kiel, made a trial-trip on the 5th inst. The corvette, which is named the *Shang-hai*, proved to be a very fast vessel, travelling at the rate of seventeen knots per hour, and in a case of war would, therefore, be a very useful cruiser. The first of these corvettes, which left Kiel some time since under the German flag, with her armament on board as cargo, has passed through the Suez Canal, and within a few days will have arrived in Chinese waters, where she will hoist the Chinese flag. The trial trip was superintended by Admiral Werner. The *Chen Yuen*, Chinese ironclad, has tried her guns in the Baltic, and the results are reported as extremely satisfactory. The vessel is armed with four Krupps of 30½ centimetres each, which are placed in two turrets, and fire a charge of 100 kilos of gunpowder. The guns were first fired one by one, and afterwards simultaneously (by electricity), without doing the slightest damage to the vessel or fittings, although no less than 400 kilos of prismatic powder were fired at the same moment. The Chinese officials on board, as well as a number of German officers, expressed their entire satisfaction with those results.

The *Nishni-Novgorod*, one of the largest vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet, and engaged for some years past in the transport of Russian convicts from Odessa to the penal settlement of Saghalien, had, on her last outward voyage, a very narrow escape from disaster in the shape of mutiny by her convict passengers. These convicts numbered between five and six hundred, and the most desperate characters were confined in huge cages between decks. One of the cages was situated immediately above the ship's armoury, and the inmates having possessed themselves of a couple of large nails, set themselves with incredible industry and perseverance to cut a circular aperture through the flooring. They had secretly succeeded so far in their enterprise as to be able by a slight blow to drive in the almost severed portion and waited only for midnight to descend singly, arm themselves, shoot down the guards, and murder the ship's crew, when one of their number asked for an interview with one of the officers and disclosed the plot. Measures were immediately taken, but the wretched informer, despite his entreaties, was inhumanly thrust back into his cage, where his eyes were gouged from their sockets with the nails with which the convicts had cut the flooring, and he was subsequently rescued, more dead than alive, in a shocking condition. This unfortunate man had in all probability saved the ship and its living manacled freight from a dreadful fate. The *Nishni-Novgorod* left Odessa on the 24th ult. for Saghalien with five hundred convicts, political and criminal, but she sailed short of one of her convicts, a man transported for murder and who a few days ago, having no doubt heard of the mutiny mentioned above, asked for an interview with one of the ship's officers in order to disclose a conspiracy. The convict insisted upon the officer writing down his statement, which the latter at once proceeded to do, but as he seated himself and bent over the paper the convict raised a short iron bar, previously concealed in his sleeve, and clove the officer's skull, killing him on the spot. This desperate character is now detained for a second trial on the capital charge.

Captain Henry C. St. John, R.N., has been appointed to the command of the *Repulse*, in succession to Captain G. L. Sulivan. Captain St. John has seen much active service. He was present at the capture of Bomarsund in 1854 (Baltic medal), and when midshipman in the *Nanking* was severely wounded on the coast of Tartary in the following year, being afterwards present in the action against the Bogue, Anunghoy, and Chuenpee forts in the Canton River in 1856-57. He was in charge of a passenger steamer, the *Fei Ma*, when attacked by a large Chinese force in the Canton River, and for successfully defending her from capture received publicly the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, and was specially reported to the Admiralty. Afterwards he was engaged in the actions of Escape Creek, Deep Bay, and Fatshan, for which he was specially promoted to the rank of lieutenant (China medal, Fatshan clasp). The gallant officer when first lieutenant of the *Argus* was present at the actions of Kagosima in August, 1853, and in the following year had command of the *Opossum*, and was employed for eighteen months on the south coast of China suppressing piracy, in which time 54 piratical junks were captured, and more than 200 prisoners and some hundreds of guns taken. On one occasion the pirates attacked the gunboat's crew with overwhelming numbers, but were repulsed with loss, and had their battery and junks taken. In February, 1866, a fleet of fifteen junks were attacked and captured by the *Opossum*, for which action the gallant officer was promoted commander, "in consideration of the skill and judgment displayed by him in effecting the destruction of a large piratical force of Chinese junks" *(Gazette)*. He also received £1,000 bounty. Before being relived from the command of the *Opossum* he was sent in command of a combined force of English and Chinese, consisting of 1,000 troops, 50 war junks, and four English gunboats, to attack a large piratical stronghold, which was successfully carried out, and for which Commander St. John received the approval of the Foreign Office and Admiralty. In September, 1873, he was specially promoted captain for arduous surveying duties in Japan.

We are informed that samples of tobacco grown by the Chinese Sabah Land Farming Company, on the land taken up in British North Borneo, compare very favourably with that grown in Sumatra. Messrs. Grant, Chambers and Co. report that it will prove a strong competitor to Sumatra tobacco, and that the samples exhibited are worth between 3s. and 4s. per lb.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 17th May.

GENERAL GORDON AT KHARTOUM.

In the House of Lords, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that refugees from Khartoum have reported General Gordon in good health, and that he had made a successful sortie.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE PANIC IN NEW YORK.

The firm of Messrs. Fisk and Hatch has suspended payment.

The panic is subsiding.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE SETTLEMENT.

The following telegram from Captain Fournier appears in *Le Saigonnais*:—

TIENTSIN, 13th May.

By order of the Minister of Marine I have the honour to announce that the preliminary convention which I proposed to the Viceroy Li Hung-chang has been entirely approved by the Court of Peking and the French Government, and was signed on the 11th May at Tientsin.

It stipulates the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Tonquin, respect for all our past and future treaties with Annam, a treaty of commerce opening in their entire extent the common frontiers of Tonquin and China to free traffic in goods, with guarantees; advantages for French trade. Will send you the text.

[M. BLANCSUBÉ TO GOVERNOR OF SAIGON.]

PARIS, 13th May.

The Tientsin Treaty favourably received.

SUPREME COURT.

May 19th.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. J. RUSSELL, ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Chung Yuk, was brought up on a charge of stealing two blankets, and a number of articles of clothing.

The Attorney-General (Hon. E. L. O'Malley) prosecuted.

The jury empannelled to try the case was composed of Messrs. J. Alonço, N. Macdonald, M. F. A. de Souza, F. Essex, C. R. Smith, L. E. Ozorio, and A. P. da Costa.

The articles were missed from a Chinese house, and about the time they were missed the prisoner was seen carrying off a suspicious looking bundle; the Chinaman who noticed him, followed him to his house, and then gave information to the police. In the meantime the theft had been reported also, and two lokangs went to the prisoner's house, and found the prisoner there with the stolen property.

The prisoner alleged that the articles had been left at his house by some third party.

The jury found him guilty unaminously, and the prisoner also pleaded guilty to a previous conviction.

His Lordship said he saw the prisoner had been convicted summarily at the Police Court on five or six different occasions. He should reserve sentence.

THEFT OF BANK RECEIPTS.

Lum Kei was charged with stealing two bank deposit receipts, one for $200, and the other for $300, and a number of articles of clothing, &c., belonging to Sergeant Maxwell, of the Naval Yard Police.

The Attorney-General prosecuted.

Sergeant Maxwell left his quarters at Queen's Road East on the 19th April, and went away to the Naval Yard. He was not away very long, but when he returned he found the place had been broken into, and the drawers, boxes, &c., rifled. The two receipts were missing and a number of articles of clothing, and other things. He at once went to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and stopped the receipts, and the next day the prisoner went to that establishment, and presented one of the documents to be cashed. He was questioned by Mr. C. S. Addis, one of the clerks, and said the receipt belonged to his sister Akwai, who had died at Macao, and at length becoming alarmed at his cross-examination, he tried to escape, but was caught before he got to the door, and handed over to the police.

The prisoner alleged that some friend of his had requested him to cash the receipt, and he had no idea that it had been stolen.

The jury unanimously found him guilty of larceny, and the prisoner admitted a prior conviction.

His Lordship said he found the man had three previous convictions recorded against him, on one of which he was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

Sentence deferred.

LARCENY.

Four Chinamen were brought before the court charged with stealing a silver watch and chain, a purse, and various other articles belonging to one Li Fong Chao.

The Attorney-General prosecuted.

The complainant's house was entered by thieves on the 22nd March, and a watch and chain, and numerous other articles belonging to him were stolen. Shortly afterwards the watch and chain were found in the possession of the first prisoner, the second being with him at the time, and other portions of the stolen property were subsequently found in the possession of the third and fourth prisoners.

A verdict of guilty was returned, and sentence was deferred.

POLICE COURT.

May 19th.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE.

A DISORDERLY SEAMAN.

Maik Graik, seaman, was charged with drunkenness and creating a disturbance in the Welcome Tavern, and with committing an assault upon the barman of that house, Samuel Payne.

The complainant said the defendant was noisy in the house, and Payne told him to be quiet, and at the time he did so, he noticed that the defendant had his hand in the pocket of a man who was lying asleep on the bench there. The defendant struck him on the face on being spoken to, and some friends he had with him also assaulted complainant.

J. Gomes, the landlord of the house, corroborated.

The defendant said he was sent on shore to get some of his shipmates on board the ship. The man who was asleep belonged to the same ship as he, and he called him. He denied the assault.

Fined $1.

TSZE FA CASE.

Tang Achat, described as a tailor, was brought up on a charge of keeping an agency for the sale of tsze-fa lottery tickets, on the 12th inst.

Mr. Wotton defended.

An informer gave evidence to being sent by a constable to the ground floor of No. 79, Caine-road. He there saw the prisoner, to whom he gave a packet of money, saying it belonged to San Ki, and after that he took a packet of tickets to a man who collected them in the street. Both packets were marked San Ki Man Ki. He had known the prisoner several months; he was a banker at the head office of the tsz-fa lottery, and he had bought lottery tickets of the defendant on three occasions. Witness afterwards went with Inspector Mathieson to arrest the prisoner.

By Mr. Wotton—Witness had previously worked for Messrs. Stevens & Co., and now he was employed as an informer.

Pang Sang, another informer, gave evidence to going with the previous witness to this house, and handing the defendant a parcel of money at the same time, and also to giving a tsz-fa paper to a collector in Square-street. He identified a parcel in court as the one he gave the defendant. Inspector Mathieson sent him to try to arrest the man who collected tickets in Square-street. He went there and seized the man, but was unable to keep him, as he was alone, and several of the tsze fa man's friends came to his assistance and rescued him. Witness had bought tsze fa tickets of the defendant on the 20th April. Witness had been an informer four or five years.

P.C. Chong Shing gave evidence to sending the two previous witnesses, under Inspector Mathieson's instructions, with the packets of money to the defendant. He saw the men go to the house and to Square-street, and then reported to Inspector Mathieson. He then went to the defendant's house; the defendant was at a table, and on seeing witness he tried to escape. He was seized and searched, and a bag was found slung round his waist containing a number of small parcels of money, to the value of $126.66, or thereabouts. There had been no tsze fa gambling since this arrest. The parcels given to the informers were among those found in the defendant's waist bag.

The police asked for a full penalty.

Mr. Wotton contended that there was no case, and submitted that no connection had been made out between the man in Square-street and the defendant.

The case was remanded till to-morrow.

BEFORE MR. E. MACKEAN.

LARCENY.

Kung Achun, carpenter, was charged with stealing a sheet of copper, value $2, the property of William Chapman, master of the British ship *Frank Carvill*, on the 17th inst.

The *Frank Carvill* was under repair in Aberdeen Dock, and the defendant was engaged in nailing copper on her bottom. A seaman named Daniel Smith saw the man take a sheet of copper, and push it between the blocks into the mud below the water.

The defendant said the copper slipped down.

Sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

Kong Achui, coolie, pleaded guilty to stealing about $17 worth of copper rivets, &c., from the Hung Ham Dock on the 15th inst., and he was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Ho Yun Shing, hawker, was fined $25, and in default sent to gaol for a month for unlawful possession of a boat at Aberdeen, on the 17th inst.

The boat was missed by a fisherman at Yaumati on the 10th inst., and found in the defendant's possession at Aberdeen on the 17th.

The defendant said he bought the boat of some one whom he could not find now.

BEFORE BOTH MAGISTRATES.

EARRING SNATCHING.

Un Afat, hawker, was charged with stealing a pair of earrings, from the person of a woman named Leung Min, on the 17th inst.

The complainant was walking near the Central Market on Saturday evening, when the prisoner came behind and snatched her earrings. She chased him and saw him stopped by a European in the street.

The prisoner was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

Writing on the stoppage of the Oriental Bank at Colombo, the *Ceylon Observer* says:—

As regards the local branch, its officers, we understand, had not the remotest suspicion of approaching disaster, until the receipt by the Manager of the telegram directing him to stop payment. The Treasurer of the Colony has verified the existence in the vaults of Rs. 1,252,000 bullion against notes in circulation as per last return of equal in value to Rs. 3,652,124, the bullion being thus slightly in excess of the one-third value of notes rendered imperative by the Charter. There is an impression abroad that Government will somehow interfere to stamp or otherwise guarantee the payment of the notes. Besides the limited liability of the shareholders, there is, we are told, an unlimited liability as regards some £700,000 worth of notes issue, and so confident was a gentleman who spoke to us this morning on the subject of the speedy payment of the notes in full, that he said if he only had the money he would readily buy up all the notes which were being offered at 50 per cent. discount. On this question of note circulation as encouraged by the Government balances being handed over to the O. B. C., we have received a letter signed "O.," which is worthy of attention. Reuter's telegram refers the suspension of the Bank in London to the withdrawal of deposits, the loss of credit, and the fall in the value of shares. The two latter causes must have led to the withdrawal of deposits, and why confidence in the Bank was lost is shown to a considerable extent by the letter we this day quote from the *Times of India*, and which seems to prove that the accounts of last year had been subjected to some sort of cooking process, a profitable half-year and an unprofitable six months being confusedly mixed up. If the suspension ends in liquidation, we fear the effects will be calamitous in planting circles here and to some mercantile firms heavily involved in non-paying estates. Government can, we suppose, take measures to save the colony from the disaster of a permanently discredited note circulation, but the case of concerns which have for years back lived only because it was the interest of the O. B. C. to keep them in existence is we fear hopeless. We are amongst the many who reposed confidence in the old O. B. C. (which we have known since it commenced business here as the Western Bank of India some 40 years ago) to the very last, and we cannot but hope that a phœnix-like destiny still awaits it in connection with the future which still remains for the Ceylon planting enterprise.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL POLICY.

In the story of the protracted negotiations which took place in 1881 and 1882 between the Foreign Representatives in China and the T'sung-li Yamên, on the subject of "transit passes or ward," there is an incident which strikingly illustrates the diplomatic methods pursued in the Orient as well as the processes of the Celestial mind with regard to trade.*

For many years complaints had been raised not only by foreign merchants with reference to alleged failures on the part of the Chinese to comply with treaty provisions, but also by the Chinese against abuses and frauds said to have been perpetrated by foreigners under cover of treaty provisions. Proposals devised to remedy the latter state of affairs had been submitted to the Foreign Representatives by the Yamen from time to time between 1872 and 1877, but these attempts, as well as others of similar aim made by the local Chinese authorities, having been unsuccessful, rules for the issue and use of transit passes outwards were, in the end, arbitrarily introduced and enforced by the Chinese local authorities at some of the open ports. These rules, though in part unobjectionable, were deemed in some respects contrary to existing treaty stipulations, and, moreover, lacked foreign official consent. The Foreign Representatives, therefore, anxious to substitute a general, uniform, and duly authorized system for all the open ports, and seeing, as they thought, an opportunity to remove some sources of foreign complaint, submitted to the Yamên, May 18th, 1880, draft rules intended to cover all the grounds of difficulty. We propose to refer here to one only of these rules. It was a rule that, goods manufactured at an open port from native produce bought there, should not, on exportation, be required to pay any other duty or tax than the export duty. The rule was motived by complaints that such goods had previously been required to pay inland taxes. At first the Chinese Government, while accepting, apparently, the principle of this proposal, claimed that native produce, before being submitted to any manufacturing process at an open port, ought to undergo inspection by the Custom authorities, since, in default of such inspection, "abuses would certainly arise owing to confusion caused by substituting one article for another." The Foreign Representatives, not unnaturally, finding this reason vague and insufficient, pronounced the proposed condition "neither practical nor practicable" and asserting that their own draft rule was in entire conformity with treaty stipulations, refused to alter it. The T'sung-li Yamên then suggested a modification, according to which a foreign merchant would only be required to give notice of an intention to manufacture, whereupon the Custom authorities should at once despatch, at their own cost, an officer to inspect the produce before the commencement of the manufacturing process; while, after manufacture, certain limits of time should be fixed, within which the goods must either be exported, or stored, under Customs' supervision, at the owner's charges. Thus modified the rule was pronounced, by Mr. Von Brandt, "on the whole very satisfactory," and, in submitting it for the approval of his colleagues, he wrote:—This part of the agreement has, besides, the advantge of giving a legal status to the manufacturing of goods at the port out of native produce brought there under transit pass, which, until now, could be done only with the *tacit acquiescence* of the Customs." A month later (July 10th, 1881), Mr. Von Brandt, at a long conference with the Ministers of the Yamen, found himself confronted by new difficulties, the key-note of which was furnished by a casual remark of one of the Chinese statesmen, to the effect that foreigners could not be allowed to compete with Chinese in the trade in native produce. It will be observed that the rule proposed by the Yamên, in both its original and modified forms, implied an obligation that all goods manufactured at an open port out of native produce should be exported. The restriction thus imposed does not appear to have previously aroused any opposition on the part of the Foreign Representatives; but Mr. Von Brandt, made wise perhaps by the casual remark of Minister Hsia, now took occasion to lay down the general principle that a foreigner might do exactly what he pleased with produce bought at an open port. In the case of native produce brought from the interior under transit pass, he admitted the Chinese Government's right to exercise the strictest supervision, inasmuch as such produce was exempted from the payment of inland taxes under the express condition that it was intended for export, and the obligation to export could be cancelled only by the payment of two-and-a-half times the export duty as compensation to the Chinese for the loss of the inland taxes. The T'sung-li Yamen then came out boldly. It declared that the treaties did not give foreigners the right to buy Chinese produce anywhere in China except for purposes of export, and that, the Chinese Government being thus entitled to levy export duty upon everything purchased by foreigners, the latter were not allowed to put their purchases to any other use, or to sell them at the open ports, until they had first paid two-and-a-half times the export duty, to compensate the Government for the loss of revenue it would otherwise suffer. The Chinese Ministers added that they were willing to make a concession by not enforcing their right so far as native produce in its natural state was concerned, but that they must insist upon forbidding the sale within China of goods manufactured out of such produce until two-and-a-half times the export duty had been paid on them. The grounds of this curious contention were not absolutely unreasonable; they were that, as "Chinese had to pay taxes and duties on all commercial transactions amongst themselves within the ports, foreigners could not be allowed to compete with them on more favourable terms."

The matter having been thus reduced to a single but serious point of disagreement, Mr. Von Brandt's correspondence with the T'sung-li Yamên was confined to the discussion of that point. About a week later he received a despatch from Prince Kung containing the following:—

With regard to your Excellency's assertion that native produce purchased by foreign merchants at the ports may be used for manufacturing purposes, or that it may be resold at the port in its original or manufactured state, we have to reply that no explicit statement to this effect is contained in any of the treaties or regulations for trade. Your Excellency says, in respect of this, that there is no reason why the treaties and regulations need not be followed; but we do not know which treaty or regulation it is that you say ought to be followed. The purchase of native produce by foreign merchants, if not exported, but if used for manufacturing purposes, or resold at the port, would be equivalent to allowing foreigners to do the same trade as Chinese merchants, and would be prejudicial to the business of the latter. Moreover if the goods are not exported, the duty to which they are liable will be lost to the imperial exchequer.

In reply to this, Mr. Von Brandt expressed the opinion, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, that foreigners in China have liberty to transact, at the open ports "every kind of commercial business subject only to such conditions and restrictions as are contained in the treaties themselves, or in the rules and regulations agreed upon conjointly since the conclusion of the treaties." Pointing to a rule which provided that "native produce carried from the interior to a port may be exempted, by payment of the half duty, from all inland charges only if *bonâ fide* intended for shipment to a foreign port," he argued that this was in itself sufficient proof that no obligation existed to export native produce which had paid all inland charges, as would be the case with produce bought at an open port. And finally he quoted from the German, Belgian and Austro-Hungarian treaties an article which entitled foreigners at the open ports "*se livrer au commerce ou à l'industrie.*"

But the Chinese Ministers refused to be convinced. They were willing to accept the doctrine that trade is subject to such restrictions only as are explicitly stipulated in treaties, provided the logical converse were also admitted; namely, that only such liberties of trade as are specially stipulated can be claimed. They wanted to know how the Foreign Powers would feel if China assumed the position that she had a right to take any step not expressly interdicted by the letter of the treaties. They contended that a negative restriction does not necessarily include a positive privilege, and that when certain exemption from inland taxation was granted to produce *bonâ fide* intended for export, it did not at all follow that produce not so exempted might be manufactured and sold in the home markets. Finally, they declared that the expression "*se livrer à l'industrie*," simply meant "to engage in manual labour," and could not be construed as conferring the right to manufacture goods, still less to sell them when manufactured.

Thus the position taken by the Chinese Ministers was briefly this: that trade in native produce at the open ports is a branch of commerce reserved to native merchants solely; and the process of reasoning by which they arrived at their conclusion was very remarkable. Had they adhered to the ground that, according to Chinese fiscal regulations, all manufacture of, or sale of manufactured, native produce by native merchants, is liable to certain classes of taxation, and that unless foreigners consented to be similarly taxed, they could not fairly engage in similar manufactures or sales, their contention would have been reasonable enough. But what His Excellency Wang Wen-Shao said was, that "if, for instance, cotton goods were manufactured at the ports from Chinese cotton, and if foreign merchants were permitted to sell such goods at the ports, then, the Chinese Government would lose, either the export duty on the cotton or the import duty on the goods manufactured from it;" while, "if these manufactories were in Chinese hands, also the foreign merchants would be losers, for the foreign article would not, of course, be able to compete with the article manufactured in China, as the latter would have paid no import duty." Lest the latter hypothesis should sound superfluously specious, he went on to explain that "the Chinese Government, desiring as little to give to the Chinese merchant an undue advantage over the foreigner as *vice versâ*, had already given orders that if the Chinese cotton goods manufactory in Shanghai came into existence, the articles manufactured in it should have to pay an impost, equal to the tariff import duty on foreign cotton goods." The Chinese Government, it would thus appear, cares not a straw for the development of Chinese industries and manufactures; but is simply concerned about its own revenue. It carries the cold principles of justice to such lengths that if fiscal needs oblige it to levy an import duty on foreign manufactures, it will tax the same class of native manufactures to the same extent so as to prevent the latter from competing injuriously with the former, and above all, so as to avoid any apparent diminution of its own income. To combat such logic as this must be a difficult task. One does not often hear now-a-days of rulers so unenlightened that their object is, not to help the nation to get what it wants at the minimum cost, but rather to obtain for themselves the maximum profit out of the people's needs.—*Japan Mail.*

* The information contained in this article is taken from the diplomatic correspondence recently published in the "United States Foreign Relations."

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. steamer *Oxus*, from Marseilles April 13th, *viâ* ports of call, with the London mail of the 11th April, arrived here yesterday morning. The subjoined telegrams are taken from Ceylon and Indian papers:—

THE HAGUE, 29th April.

The first Chamber has passed the Bill to demonetize twenty-five million florins of silver if necessary.

ALEXANDRIA, 25th April.

The Egyptian Sanitary Commission have imposed quarantine upon all arrivals from the littoral between Madras and Rangoon.

LONDON, 25th April.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that the British Government has sanctioned an expedition to Berber and that the British troops in Egypt dislike the prospect of the expedition. There is much sickness in the 35th Regiment at Assiout.

LONDON, 28th April.

It has transpired at the magisterial enquiry into the explosion of an infernal machine at Dublin barracks that plans were in contemplation for a rising. A number of arms have been unearthed from the barrack garden. The prisoners arrested have been remanded.

CAIRO, 27th April.

The Governor of Berber has commenced to evacuate the town, the inhabitants escaping northwards; the majority of the troops of the garrison have fraternized with the insurgents.

CAIRO, 30th April.

The Governor of Berber still holds the town, but has again asked for assistance.

LONDON, 29th April.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and family have left for Darmstadt.

LONDON, 30th April.

Eight privates on board the *Crocodile* have been attacked with cholera since the vessel left Suez, and six of them have died.

A detachment of the 1st Royal Marines is under orders to sail for Alexandria to reinforce the garrison there.

LONDON, 1st May.

The House of Commons threw out on the second reading a bill for legalizing cremation.

Advices from Canada state that powerful dynamite cartridges with fuses attached have been found at the basement of Parliament House, Toronto. There is great excitement.

LONDON, 2nd May.

Official correspondence has been published concerning the Soudan. Lord Granville in a dispatch dated April 23rd sent instructions to General Gordon to state what force would be required for his removal from Khartoum.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that France, whilst adhering to the proposed Conference, requires an exchange of views with England beforehand. Turkey has not yet replied.

Bank Shares:—Oriental Bank Corporation, £5; Chartered Bank, £22 10s; Chartered Mercantile Bank, £18; Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, £52.

The race for the One Thousand Guineas was run to-day with the following result: Busybody, first; Queen Adelaide, second; Whitelock third.

LONDON, 3rd May.

Lord Derby has been created a Knight of the Garter.

INDIAN NEWS.

BOMBAY, 22nd April.

Lord Garmoyle arrived in Bombay by mail to-day from Suez.

CALCUTTA, 23rd April.

During a severe storm last night, a godown in the Northern division of the town was struck by lightning and immediately burst into flames. The fire extended, and was not got under until some sixteen hundred bales of gunny bags had been destroyed. The damage is estimated at seventy thousand rupees.

Another fire occurred at the Union Jute Mills a day or two ago; the damage in connection with which is estimated at 35 thousand rupees.

CALCUTTA, 26th April.

The *Pioneer* reports that it has received letters by the last mail which go in some way to corroborate its information as to the prospect of Lord Kimberley succeeding Lord Ripon. It was confidently stated in official circles at home that he had intimated his willingness to accept the post.

The death-rate, although still abnormally high, is decreasing. Last week it was 67.5 per thousand; 428 deaths were registered, of which 207 were from cholera. Small pox is declining.

The *Englishman* says that whether Indian troops are to be included in the proposed expedition to Berber is not yet known. The Government of India, however, is fully resolved that, if native troops are used, they must not be paid for by the Indian Government.

The *Englishman* announces the murder of Mr. Harry Bone, late Manager of the Sial Kote Tea Estate, near Dibrugarh, in Assam. Mr. Bone was about to proceed to England after making over charge to his successor. He was beaten about the head whilst he slept, and lingered for ten days. The murderer, a Baboo, named Janaram, employed on the estate, is in custody, having given himself up.

MADRAS, 28th April.

The Marine Court attribute the collision between the *Nerbudda* and the *Asia Mineure* to the default of Mr. Roberts, the second officer of the *Nerbudda*, and suspend his certificate for six months. Suffer Ally Pacheo, officer of the *Asia Mineure*, is held to have been also to blame.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

We take the following telegrams from Sydney papers brought on by the C. N. Co.'s steamer *Whampoa*, Captain J. E. Williams:—

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, 24th April.

The special Cabinet meeting, which has been deliberating upon the situation in Egypt and the Soudan, during yesterday and to-day, has come to a close. During a portion of the sitting to-day Cherif and Riaz Pashas, who are now in London, were permitted to attend on behalf of the Khedive. The Cabinet has approved of a strong force being sent for the immediate relief of Berber.

It is now understood that the British Government wishes to confine the deliberations of the forthcoming European Congress to the question of Egyptian finance. France, on the other hand, is desirous of enlarging the scope of the deliberations of the Congress.

The French press is insisting upon the claims of France to be re-admitted to share in the government of Egypt.

25th April.

With regard to the provinces of Berber and Dongola, it is believed that the Egyptian Government will shortly come to some satisfactory arrangement with the rebels.

The British expeditionary force will relieve Major-General Gordon at Khartoum in the autumn.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

LONDON, 24th April.

In the House of Commons to-night the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented his financial statement for the current year. He estimates the revenue at £85,550,000, and the expenditure at £85,290,000, leaving a surplus of £260,000. The national debt will be reduced during the year by £8,000,000. There is no alteration proposed in the incidence of taxation. Mr. Childers stated that he intended to meet the deficiency on light gold by issuing new gold ten-shilling pieces, containing nine-tenths only of the gold in the present half-sovereign. He further announced that he proposed to institute a new Government stock, bearing interest at the rate of 2¾ per centum, which will be offered to holders of all the present 3 per cent. Consols.

25th April.

The proposals of Mr. Childers relative to the new half-sovereigns will not affect Australian mints.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 22nd April.

A strong shock of earthquake, at noon, was felt in the Eastern Counties this morning, lasting fully 30 seconds. The concussion was of a very severe nature, much damage being done to buildings, the spire of Colchester Church being completely overthrown.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 22nd April.

Messrs. Alexander, Midwinter, and Boyle, of the Australian team, have arrived in London, and are arranging for the playing of the first match at Southampton.

The remainder of the team will arrive on Monday and will take up their quarters at the Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden. Mr. Alexander, the manager of the team, has concluded arrangements for a match at Liverpool at the end of June, in addition to those already on the programme.

The English cricket authorities have adopted the revised rules, and it is believed the ensuing season will be free from the objectionable practice of throwing.

THE RECIDIVISTE QUESTION.

LONDON, 17th April.

The Paris *Nationale* states that M. Waddington has informed Earl Granville that the French Government regard the Recidiviste question as an entirely domestic one, and in no way affecting the direct interests of the Australian colonies. The London *Times*, commenting on the same question, vividly describes the failure of the convict system in New Caledonia, and agrees that the Australian colonies have a right to regard with dismay the extension of that system. It thinks the political effects of the French persisting in that extension are exaggerated. Mr. Edmund Ducane, an authority on prison discipline, in a letter to the *Times*, argues that it is cheaper to reform convicts at home than sending them abroad.

LONDON, 21st April.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Foreign Under-Secretary, stated in reply to a question, that the Government were not in receipt of any note from M. Ferry, of the tenor mentioned in recent telegrams from Paris.

The *Daily Telegraph* to-day publishes an article on the recidiviste question, in which it

recommends the drawing of a cordon round New Caledonia, to prevent the escape of prisoners, if the French persist in the scheme of transportation to the Pacific.

MELBOURNE, 22nd April.

The Cabinet again met to-day. The formulation of Parliamentary measures progressed. It is understood that fresh remonstrances will be addressed to the Imperial Government with regard to the recidivistes.

It is reported that the French Government have sent a fresh special agent with despatches and sealed orders, addressed to the Governor of New Caledonia, and the commander of the French fleet in the Pacific.

LONDON, 25th April.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Foreign Under-Secretary, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Government was awaiting communications from the French Foreign Minister relative to the proposed deportation of French criminals to the South Pacific. He added, when replying to a question, that no communications had passed between the British and German Governments on the subject of the French proposals.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

LONDON, 13th April.

Henry James Byron, the dramatist and actor, is dead.

LONDON, 13th April.

Prince Louis of Battenburg's marriage to the Queen's grandaughter is postponed till the 30th instant. The ceremony will take place at Darmstadt.

LONDON, 15th April.

Sir Saul Samuel has presented the address of congratulation to Sir Moses Montefiore, sent by the Jewish residents of Sydney. Sir Moses expressed his sense of the honour paid him, and desired that his grateful thanks be conveyed to his friends in Australia.

LONDON, 15th April.

Her Majesty the Queen has responded in very handsome terms to the address of condolence from the people of Victoria. She has announced her intention of retaining the telegram in remembrance and grateful appreciation of the sympathy of the Victorian people.

LONDON, 15th April.

The annual Easter reviews of the British volunteer forces were held yesterday at Portsmouth and at Dover. It is estimated that fully 30,000 men were present at each place. The reviews passed off with great success.

LONDON, 15th April.

The statue of the late Leon Gambetta, recently erected at his native place, Cahors, was yesterday unveiled by M. Jules Ferry, President of the Council of Ministers, in presence of a very large assemblage. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and M. Ferry delivered a splendid address, in which he paid a high tribute to the genius and patriotism of the deceased statesman.

LONDON, 24th April.

There has been a continuous large influx of gold from America during the week into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England weekly returns show that the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 49 per cent. The total reserve in notes and gold amounts to £15,800,000.

The death is announced of Madame Taglioni, formerly well known as a French operatic artiste.

LONDON, 25th April.

The frosts have injured the French vintage.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 19th May.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
- Bank Bills, on demand 3/8½
- Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/8¾
- Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9
- Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/9¼
- Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9¼

ON PARIS.—
- Bank Bills, on demand 4.69
- Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.76

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight ... 224½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight ... 224½

ON SHANGHAI.—
- Bank, sight 72½
- Private, 30 days' sight 73¼

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—126 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$550 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$75 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,425 per share.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 141 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$190 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$95 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$342½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$65 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—buyers 58 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$43 per share premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—20 per cent. discount.

China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—par.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$84 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$145 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—118 per cent. premium.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—nominal.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$90 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$145 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$100 per share.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—$192 per share.

Selangor Tin Mining Company—$250 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 35 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—½ Premium.

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

20TH TO 26TH MAY, 1884.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Hongkong Mean Time. h m	High Water. Height. ft. in.	Low Water. Hongkong Mean Time. h m	Low Water. Height. ft. in.
Tu.	20	m 5 40	2 10	m 11 3	1 0
		5 2 a	2 10	11 25 a	—0 8
W.	21	m 6 21	3 5	0 12 a	[illegible]
		6 25 a	2 10		
Th.	22	m 6 51	3 11	m 0 13	—[illegible] 2
		7 30 a	2 10	1 18 a	—0 5
F.	23	m 7 20	4 6	m [illegible] 57	0 [illegible]
		8 [illegible] a	3 10	2 6 a	— 2
Sat.	24	m [illegible]	[illegible]	m 1 40	0 [illegible]
		9 25 a	[illegible]	2 [illegible] a	
S.	25	m [illegible]	[illegible]	m 9 27	0 [illegible]
		10 20 a	2 6	3 45 a	—3 1
M.	26	m 9 26	5 6	m 3 9	[illegible] 6
		11 14 a	2 6	4 31 a	—2 1

The height of mean sea-level has been determined at 7.595 feet above zero of the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard; and the Low-water Ordinary Spring-Tides, to which datum the heights in these Tables are referred, as 5.595 feet above zero.

The heights in the Tables marked with a minus (—) sign are below Low-Water Ordinary Spring-Tides, and should be subtracted from the constants given above.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Previous day. at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.83	29.98	29.91
Temperature	82.5	74.8	71.9
Humidity	77	73	91
Direction of wind	S.W.	E.	E.
Force of wind	1	2	2
Weather	O.G.	O.	O.
Rain	—	0.66	—

1.—BAROMETER reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2.—TEMPERATURE in the shade in degrees and tenths Fahrenheit.

3.—HUMIDITY in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4.—DIRECTION OF THE WIND to two points.

5.—FORCE OF THE WIND according to Beaufort Scale.

6.—STATE OF THE WEATHER: B. blue sky; C. detached clouds; D. drizzling rain; F. fog; G. gloomy; H. hail; L. lightning; O. overcast; P. passing showers; Q. squally; R. rain; S. snow; T. thunder; V. visibility; W. dew (wet).—The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the average of their signification.

7.—RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

For further particulars see "Instructions for making Meteorological Observations in China" (KELLY AND WALSH, Hongkong).

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 19th May, 1884.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

May 19th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.076
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.041
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.995
Thermometer—9 A.M.	75
Thermometer—1 P.M.	74
Thermometer—4 P.M.	73
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	69
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	70
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	70
Thermometer—Maximum	75
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	74

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

17th May, 1884, at 4 P.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	2[illegible]	89.0	6[illegible]	NNW	2	c	—
Hongkong	29.[illegible]	83.4	[illegible]8	SSW	0	ov	—
Amoy	[illegible]	82.0	71	S	5	[illegible]	—
Foochow	29.89	[illegible]0.0	[illegible]	SE	2	b	—
Shanghai	29.50	78.0	76	SW	4	cp	—
Nagasaki	29.59	—	—	SE	5	[illegible]	—
Wladiwostock	29.59	49.1	—	SE	4	c	—

18th May, 1884, at 10 A.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	2[illegible]	[illegible]2.4	73	W	3	c	—
Hongkong	29.92	80.0	85	WNW	1	c	—
Amoy	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	87	SE	1	o	—
Foochow	29.[illegible]	7[illegible].0	90	NE	4	o	—
Shanghai	29.97	63.5	79	NNW	4	or	—
Nagasaki	[illegible]	—	—	S	4	or	[illegible].63
Wladiwostock	30.20	47.0	—	SE	0	or	—

18th May, 1884, at 4 P.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	29.86	87.[illegible]	62	ENE	4	c	—
Hongkong	29.83	79.[illegible]	77	SW	1	o	—
Amoy	29.77	81.0	81	SE	1	o	—
Foochow	29.81	7[illegible].0	80	SW	1	o	—
Shanghai	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	50	NNW	6	b	—
Nagasaki	29.89	—	—	N	3		—
Wladiwostock	29.88	39.1	—	SW	4	or	—

19th May, 1884, at 10 A.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	29.95	86.6	66	SSE	1	c	—
Hongkong	29.99	74.8	73	E	2	o	0.66
Amoy	29.91	69.	85	NE	1	o	—
Foochow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	30.[illegible]1	60.0	85	SW	3	m	—
Nagasaki	29.91	—	—	SW	5	—	1.73
Wladiwostock	[illegible]	4[illegible].1	—	SW	7	o	—

The Barometer has risen and the Temperature and Humidity fallen along the Coast. Gradients indicate gentle N.E. winds. A severe revolving gale travelling from W. to E. passed across Wladiwostock where the Barometer fell to 2[illegible] at 5 p.m. on the 18th. It was felt as a strong breeze in Shanghai.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 19th May, 1884.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN.	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
HAVRE AND LONDON	Figaro	Müller		Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON AND HAMBURG	Esmeralda	Jaeger	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON &c., VIA SUEZ CANAL	Ancona (str.)	R. G. Murray		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.
LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL	Glaucus (str.)	Jackson		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 21st inst.
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON &c.	Djemnah (str.)	de Boissoul Baron		Messageries Maritimes	On 29th inst., at Noon.
NEW YORK	Anna	Schildt	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Carondelet	Stetson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Frank Carvill	Chapman	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO via Y'HAMA	City of Tokio (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA Y'HAMA	San Pablo (str.)			O. & O. S. S. Co.	On 30th inst., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C.	Martha	McPherson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON.)	Navesink	Weeks	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	Laju (str.)	Mann		Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 11th June.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	Woosung (str.)	Hunt		Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
TRIESTE, &c.	Orion	Maharsich		Melchers & Co.	On 28th inst., at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS	Zambesi (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, &c.	Teheran (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Benlarig (str.)			Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Menzaleh (str.)	Blanc	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at Noon.
NAGASAKI AND KOBE, &c.	Kumamoto-Maru (str.)	Drummond		M. B. M. S. Co.	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Hydaspes (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Oxus (str.)	Rapatel	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	Phra Chom Klao (str.)	H. Stratton	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW	Kwangtung (str.)	Young	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at Noon.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

RATES ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED to ½ PER CENT. NETT PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [17

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1883. [899

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £15,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1881. [14

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [1

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [10

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877. IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [192

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [16

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [11

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the avove Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [12

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) Tls. 1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

TONG KING SING, Esq., Chairman.

CHU YU CHEE, Esq. | CHANG SU HO, Esq.

CHING TO CHAI, Esq. | YIP YU TIN, Esq.

and ten others.

HO SHEN CHEE, Esq., Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

Usual returns of Premia are made to all Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not.

HO SHEN CHEE, Secretary.

Head Office, Hankow Road, Shanghai, 1st June, 1882. [1102

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

Hongkong, January, 1882. [947

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents, Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [13

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European Tenements .... at ⅛ °/ₒ Net per Annum.

On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein .... at ⅛ °/ₒ Net per Annum.

On Coals .... at 1 °/ₒ Net per Annum.

On Petroleum in licensed Godowns ...... at 1½ °/ₒ Net per Annum.

On First-class Chinese Tenements .... at 2 °/ₒ Net per Annum.

On Second-class Chinese Tenements .... at 2½ °/ₒ Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [15

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ⅛ °/ₒ nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [731

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SIN SANG, Esq.

BAN HUP, Esq. | YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.

CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. | Q. HOI CHUNE, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [554

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Hongkong, 3rd April, 1884. [639

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Purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen and to H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales by Special Appointment under a Warrant dated 7th March, 1881.

1 Dozen Quarts .... $22.50.

2 Dozen Pints .... $23.50.

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Hongkong, 20th November, 1883. [974

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$23 .... Per 2 dozen Pints.

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$9½ .... Per 4 dozen Quarts.

$10½ .... Per 6 dozen Pints.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1884. [811

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880, WHITE SEAL.

$19 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

$20 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.

GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.

$24 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

$12 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PONTET CANET.

$9.50 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.

$7.50 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

$8.50 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.

LORMONT.

$5 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

$6 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.

ALSO

CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [18

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874 HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [1259

J. AND R. TENNENT' ALES and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [19

"LEONHARDI QUELLE."

NATURAL GERMAN SELTZER WATER.

Bottled at the Seltzer Spring near Gross Karben, in Cases of 8 Dozen Pints, $8.50 per Case.

PUSTAU & Co.—Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1883. [872

IRON BEDSTEADS BENT WOOD FURNITURE, great variety just landed.

CURIOSITIES. PICTURES, PIANOS, UPHOLSTERY.

FURNITURE, FOR SALE OR HIRE,

CASSUMBHOY, Opposite City Hall. [23

PORTLAND CEMENT. J. B. WHITE & BROS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [55

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, FIJI, AND TASMANIA.)

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Chartered Steamer

"LAJU,"

Captain Mann, will be despatched as above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 11th June.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to FOUR P.M. of the day previous.

Contents and Value of the packages must be declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1884. [960

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Bark

"NAVESINK,"

Weeks, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1884. [757

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L I I American Ship

"CARONDELET,"

Stetson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1884. [842

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Ship

"ANNA,"

Schildt, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1884. [896

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.

THE British Bark

"MARTHA,"

McPherson, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1884. [897

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Bark

"ESMERALDA,"

Jaeger, Master, will load here for the above Ports and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1884. [834

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Ship

"FRANK CARVILL,"

Chapman, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1884. [895

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"KWANGTUNG,"

Captain Young, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 20th instant, at NOON, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1884. [971

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamer

"PHRA CHOM KLAO,"

Captain H. Stratton, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 20th inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1884. [967

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND; through Passage Tickets granted to PORT MORESBY, NEW GUINEA.)

THE Steamship

"WOOSUNG,"

Captain Hunt, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 21st inst., at FOUR P.M.

This vessel has unusually good Cabin Accommodation, situated amidships, upon the upper deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1884. [915

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLAUCUS,"

Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above on or about the 21st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1884. [793

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"TEHERAN,"

will leave for the above place on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at NOON.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1884.

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ZAMBESI,"

will leave for the above place on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at THREE P.M.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1884. [958

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"HYDASPES,"

will leave for the above place about 36 hours after her arrival with the next English mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"ORION,"

Captain G. Maharsich, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at NOON.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1884. [960

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Bark

"FIGARO,"

Muller, Master, will load here for the above Ports and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, Apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1884. [968

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE; VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "SAN PABLO," will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S. S. "ARABIC," on MONDAY, the 9th June, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 °/ₒ from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 °/ₒ will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 °/ₒ from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1884.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF TOKIO," will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, *via* Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 °/ₒ from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 °/ₒ will be made from Return Fare. Pre-paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 °/ₒ from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 20th May. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1884.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON; ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "ANCONA," Captain R. G. Murray, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON *via* BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL on THURSDAY, the 22nd May, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo will be received on board until TEN A.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until TEN A.M., on the day of sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed *via* Bombay, without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route *via* Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

CHEAP RESERVED ACCOMMODATION can be obtained in this Company's Steamers; for particulars apply at the Office.

N.B.—This steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1884.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE, VIA INLAND SEA.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for YOKOHAMA and VLADIVOSTOCK.)

THE "KUMAMOTO-MARU," Captain DRUMMOND, due here on or about the 19th instant, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to ONE P.M., of the day of Sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.

All Claims for Damage must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Cargo and Passengers for Yokohama will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe, and for Vladivostock at Nagasaki and/or Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, Praya Central, Ground Floor of Messrs. Russell & Co.

H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1884.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA; ALSO, BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 29th day of May, 1884, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "DJEMNAH," Commandant de Boissoul Baron, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until NOON of 28th May, 1884.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 28th May, 1884. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

I. MARTIN, Acting Agent.

Honkong, 19th May, 1884.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Steamer

"NATAL"

J. Wood, Commander, under engagement with the Straits and Western Australian Governments, is expected to leave Singapore for Fremantle, calling at Batavia, Roebuck Bay, Cossack, Sharks Bay and Geraldton, as notified below:—

PROPOSED TIME TABLE.

NORTHWARD SERVICE.

Leaving Fremantle calling at Geraldton, Sharks Bay, Cossack, Roebuck Bay, and Batavia,

18th	2nd	13th	18th	28th	11th	2nd
March	May	June	July	Aug.	Oct.	Dec.

Arriving at Singapore,

4th	19th	29th	4th	14th	28th	19th
April	May	June	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Dec.

SOUTHWARD SERVICE.

Leaving Singapore, calling at Batavia, Roebuck Bay, Cossack, Shares Bay and Geraldton,

12th	24th	1st	10th	20th	5th	21st
April	May	July	Aug.	Sep.	Nov.	Dec.

Arriving at Fremantle,

30th	11th	16th	25th	8th	30th	8th
April	June	July	Aug.	Oct.	Nov.	Jan.

The "NATAL" has a remarkably fine Saloon, and also excellent accommodation for Second and Third Class Passengers.

For Freight and Passage to the above and other Australian Ports, apply to McALISTER & Co., Agents.

Singapore, 5th February, 1884. [440

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1883.

PRICE TEN DOLLARS.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, January, 1884.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, with the next outward English mail, left Singapore at 4 p.m. on the 16th, and is due here on or about the evening of the 21st inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. steamer *Arabic*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 26th April, and is due here on or about the 27th inst.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Orion* left Singapore on the 14th, and may be expected here on the 21st inst.

The steamer *Benlarig* left Singapore on the 17th, and is expected here on the 23rd inst.

The D. D. R. steamer *Electra* left Singapore at noon on the 16th, and is due here on or about the 23rd inst.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

The Postal Guide for 1884, revised to date, will be found in the *Daily Press* Directory, p. 385 large edition, p. 633 small edition. This is the only authorized complete Summary of Postal information published in Hongkong.

☞ The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Shanghai.—Per *Oxus*, to-day, the 20th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Amoy and Shanghai.—Per *Ulysses*, to-day, the 20th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Phra Chom Klao*, to-day, the 20th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Kwangtung*, to-day, the 20th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Massalia*, to-day, the 20th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Chefoo and Newchwang.—Per *Olympia*, to-day, the 20th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Hoihow and Haifong.—Per *Activ*, to-day, the 20th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne, &c., &c., &c.—Per *Woosung*, to-morrow, the 21st inst., at 2.30 P.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per, *Zambesi*, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet *Ancona*, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe and countries beyond, *via Brindisi*; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

Day before Departure.

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

Day of Departure.

7 A.M., Post Office opens.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.

11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—

Day of Departure.

NOON.—Money Order Office closes.

2.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until

3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.

3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents, until time of departure.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Jewellery, &c., and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING SHIP.

When it is desired to forward letters to the United States by a sailing ship which is not notified as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to post the letters in the ordinary way, marked with the name of the ship, and prepaid 10 cents per half ounce as usual. The Post Office then undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of departure and despatching the correspondence. It is requested that the letters be posted if possible at least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office are allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

No responsibility can be accepted by the Post Office for erroneous replies to verbal enquiries or to notes addressed to subordinate officers. The shroffs told off to sell stamps should especially not be regarded as able to give correct information. The Postal Guide alone is the standard on all points on which such information may be required.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters, per ½ oz.	10 Cents
Post Cards, each	3 Cents
Books, Patterns, and Commercial Papers, per 2 oz.	2 Cents.
Newspapers & Prices Current, each	2 Cents
Registration	10 Cents
Do. with return receipt	15 Cents

Commercial papers signify such papers as though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge is the same as for Books, but all packets of and under 4 oz. weight are charged 5 cents.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.

(1.) Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers,* Bandmasters, Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class) Writers, or School-mistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom by the English Mail at the rate of two cents (one penny) each, or by the French Mail at the rate of four cents (two pence) each. The postage may be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong Stamps, but not by *both* kinds on the same letter.

(2.) To other places not beyond Great Britain, such as India, Malta, &c., the postage is 2 cents (one penny).

(3.) The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Private and Non-commissioned Officers named above.

(4.) The letters must not exceed half an ounce. No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent, even with the ends open.

5.—If *from* a Soldier or Sailor his class and description must be stated in full on the letter, the cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c., in full. If *to* a Soldier or Sailor, his class and description, with name of regiment, ship, &c., must be stated in full.

(6.) Soldiers and Sailors have no privileges with regard to books or papers, nor can these be prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz:—Conductor, Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

CAIRNGORM, Brit. str., Wm. Jack.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

CENTAUR, Ger. bk., C. Offersen.—Wieler & Co.

C. T. HOOK, Brit. str., Wm. Jarvis.—Tung Kee.

FRANK CARVILL, Brit. ship, Wm. S. Chapman—Captain.

PEKING, Brit. str., Heuerman.—Siemssen & Co.

EXTRACTS.

A YEAR'S WOOING.

'Twas autumn when first they stood on the bridge;
Ripe pears on the pear-tree, ripe corn on the ridge;
The swallows flew swiftly far up in the blue,
And speeding still southward, were lost to the view.
Said he: "Can you love me, as I can love you?"
She said, quite demurely: "Already I do!"

'Twas winter when next they met on the bridge;
The pear-tree were brown, and white was the ridge;
The swallows were feathering their nests in Algiers.
She looked in his face, and she burst into tears!
His nose it was pinched, and his lips they were blue.
Said she: "I can't love you!" Said he: "Nor I you."

'Twas spring-time when next they stood on the ridge,
And white was the pear-tree, and green was the ridge
The swallows had thought of a speedy return;
And the midges were dancing a-down the brown burn.
He said: "Pretty maiden, let by-gones go by—
Can you love me again?" She said: "I can try."

'Twas summer when next they stood on the bridge;
There were pears on the pear-tree, tall corn on the ridge;
The swallows wheeled round them, far up in the blue,
Then swooped down and snapped up a midgelet or two.
Said he: "Lest some trifle should come in the way,
And part us again, will you mention the day?"
She stood, looking down on the fast-flowing rill,
Then answered, demurely: "As soon as you will!"
—*Chambers's Journal.*

ALWAYS HAD A GOOD HAND.

Two years ago a good-looking young fellow came to the town and stuck out his shingle as a physician. Somebody invited him to play, and, just for accommodation, he did so. He won. He played again and he won. The hands that man used to hold were absolutely paralysing. He was in bad luck if he didn't have at least an ace full. One night after he had been here about three weeks, and was about 2,000 dollars winner, he sat into a game with some gentlemen, when Colonel ——, a prominent State official, lounged into the room. Instantly the doctor arose and started for the door. He was gone before any one could stop him. Then the colonel told what the doctor's little game was and how he had detected him. The doctor's hands were very large, and in the palm of his left hand he kept a bit of sticking-plaster. He would slip in three cards, which the sticking-plaster kept in place. The rest was easy enough to an adept. The colonel detected him after he had been beaten out of several hundred dollars. The doctor suddenly and mysteriously disappeared the next day.—*American Paper.*

MISS TERRY'S "FUSSIE."

Miss Terry's little dog, Fussie, who devotedly follows his mistress wherever she goes, was the innocent cause of exposing Chicago's notion of the fitness of things in tragedy during the Irving engagement in that Western town. Fussie accompanied his mistress to the theatre as usual. The play was "Charles I." and Fussie had nestled quietly on his cushion until the curtain had been rung up for the last act. The pathetic scene, where only Irving and Terry are on the stage, was in progress, and the great audience sat spell-bound. When the very climax of the agony had been reached, out popped Fussie from behind the scenes, and ran, wagging his tail, up to his mistress. "Go back!" muttered Miss Terry, dismayed lest the audience should titter and spoil the scene; whereupon Fussie trotted over across the stage to where Irving stood. "Go back!" muttered Irving, as fiercely as the occasion would permit, and then Fussie disappeared again behind the scene.

All this while, not so much as a smile could be detected in the vast auditorium, and, to the Chicago mind, the scene was in no way marred. When Miss Terry was describing Fussie's ridiculous caper, a Chicago lady who had witnessed the performance innocently remarked: "O, my, I thought that was a part of the play!"—*Boston Gazette.*

DIAMONDS IN WISCONSIN.

The discovery of a sixteen-carat diamond at Eagle, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, and the purchase by Milwaukeeans of the land upon which the precious stone was found, with the intention of starting "diamond diggings" as soon as the frost shall leave the ground, have been reported at length in the local columns of *The Wisconsin* during the past few days, and the glorious vista of possibilities which is opened up by the news is being eagerly discussed on all sides.

The Wisconsin diamond is of a greenish tinge—not enough so to be termed a green diamond, but enough so to constitute it what is termed "off colour." There is but one acknowledged green diamond in the world. That is in the famous collection at Dresden, and, being deemed unique, is of priceless value. While the Wisconsin diamond is not itself of that degree of verdancy which entitles it to be called a green diamond, it is not impossible that veritable green diamonds may be hidden in the earth near the spot where it was found. At any rate the possibility of finding even off colour diamonds large enough to dwarf the gem which the proprietor of the Kirby House wears in his shirt-front is a dazzling one to the owners of the "diamond-bearing" ground. It is not surprising to learn that one of the purchasers, who gave out when he bought the land that he wanted to raise chickens on it, has now concluded to dig for diamonds instead, notwithstanding the fact that eggs have lately been selling in Milwaukee at 35 cents a dozen.—*Evening Wisconsin.*

CHANG'S LITTLE LUNCHEON.

"Appetite? Well, I should say so! Just come with me," remarked an official at the Dime Museum yesterday, in answer to a question put to him about the amount of food necessary to satisfy the cravings of Chang, the huge Chinaman. Following the man the reporter was taken to where Chang was about to begin his luncheon, and was presented to the giant whose face wore a kindly smile and who spoke English without any of the unique characteristics that generally mark a Chinaman's attempt in that direction.

"I have just had a letter from my home in China," said Chang, "and it has put me in my good spirits. Won't you have some lunch?" Both the reporter and his guide declined. "Well, I'm going to have some. Sit down while I get a bite," remarked the giant, and he proceeded to eat. As the lunch proceeded he chatted away at a lively rate about the French troubles in Southwestern China, and expressed his opinion that the Frenchmen would be pretty sick of the war before they got through.

During the course of his talk a careful note was made of what he ate, and when at length he arose the following list stared at the startled reporter from the page of his note-book: Four large plates of soup, forty-three fried oysters, two rare tenderloin steaks, with nineteen baked potatoes and two dishes of stewed tomatoes; a large roast chicken, three bunches of celery, two custard pies, one mince pie, one apple pie, five cream puffs, six bananas, a pound of figs, two oranges, twenty-six ginger snaps and eleven slices of bread and butter. He also drank eight large goblets of water and four cups of coffee.

"Come 'round and see me when I'm not busy," said the Chinaman as he went out. "And, look here, you Billy"—to the waiter who was clearing off the table "I want my dinner on time to-day. Yesterday you kept me waiting nearly half an hour."—*Philadelphia Record.*

A FAMILY JAR.

"Yes," said Mrs. Gunkettle, as she spanked the baby in her calm motherly way, "it's perfect shame, Mr. G., that you never bring me home anything to read: I might as well be shut up in a lunatic asylum."

"I think so, too," responded the unfeeling man.

"Other people," continued Mrs. Gunkettle, as she gave the baby a marble to swallow to stop its noise, "have magazines till they can't rest."

"There's one," said Mr. G., throwing a pamphlet on the table.

"Oh yes; a horrid old report of the fruit interests of Michigan; lots of news in that!" and she sat down on the baby with renewed vigour.

"I'm sure it's *plumb* full of *currant* news of the latest *dates*," said the miserable man. Mrs. Gunkettle retorted that she wouldn't give a *fig* for a whole library of such reading, when apple-ly the baby shrieked loud enough to drown all other sounds, and peace was at once restored.—*Detroit Free Press*

HOW TO BOIL WATER.

I must tell you the old story of how the late Charles Delmonico used to talk about the new hot-water cure. He said the Delmonicos were the first to recommend it to guests who complained of having no appetite. "Take a cup of hot water and lemon and you will feel better," was the formula adopted; and the cup of hot water and lemon was simply a little hot water with a drop of lemon juice in it to take away the insipidity. For this antibilious remedy the caterers charged the price of their best liquors—twenty-five cents or more—and it certainly was a wiser way to spend small change than in alcohol. "Few people know how to cook water," Charles used to affirm. "The secret is in putting good, fresh water into a neat kettle, already quite warm, and setting the water to boiling quickly, and then taking it right off for use in tea, coffee, or other drinks before it is spoiled. To let it steam and simmer and evaporate until the good water is in the atmosphere, and the lime, and iron, and dregs only left in the kettle—bah! that is what makes a great many people sick, and is worse than no water at all." Every lady who reads this valuable recipe should never forget how to cook water.—*New York Times*

ANECDOTE OF THE AMERICAN SPEAKER.

The American Speaker was lately travelling on the New York and Long Branch Railway, when the conductor of the train asked for his ticket. The great official showed a pass to prove his identity, as members of the Legislature are entitled to travel free; but the conductor declined to accept the pass, as it had not one of the endorsements it should have had upon it. The fare was demanded and refused. It was only 30 cents; but, on principle, the Speaker declined to pay; whereupon the conductor said, "Either you will pay or I will put you off." "You will have to do it in sections, then," the Speaker humorously replied; "for I don't believe you can put me off all at once." The conductor became menacing in his manner, and the admirers of Parliamentary institutions present had every reason to anticipate a smart fight between the Speaker and a railway porter; but the latter suddenly relented (the Speaker is a very powerful man, it appears), gave the presiding genius of the House of Assembly a pass, exclaiming, however, that it was for the last time, and that if he tried riding in the train again without paying his fare or showing a duly endorsed ticket he would be thrown off. The story is said to have created much amusement around the Capitol.

IS SMOKING INJURIOUS TO HEALTH?

Although the above important question is so frequently asked, more especially of medical men, yet their replies are as a general rule either of a vague or dogmatic nature that is anything but satisfactory. There has been unlimited discussion respecting the injurious effects of smoking, ever since the first introduction to tobacco, and a great deal of nonsense has unfortunately been urged by enthusiasts on both sides. Some have praised tobacco far beyond its merits; while other have so enlarged upon its injurious and poisonous qualities as to make one wonder that anybody who smokes should be left alive at all. The chemical constituents of tobacco are three, the due consideration of which is highly important. They are—(1) A volatile oil; (2) a volatile alkali; (3) an empyreumatic oil. The volatile oil, although the minute quantities has a most powerful action on the physical system, even in the smallest dose; and when taken internally, gives rise to nausea with giddiness. The volatile alkali is *nicotine*, possessing narcotic and very poisonous qualities; so much so indeed, that a single drop of it is sufficient to kill a dog. In a purely physiological sense, smoking acts as follows:—(1) The heart's action becomes lowered; (2) the elimination of carbonic acid is diminished, thus interfering with the respiratory power; (3) the waste of the body is checked, and digestion to a certain extent impeded. Instances are recorded of persons killing themselves by smoking seventeen or eighteen pipes at a sitting! In the course of an important discussion which took place between Sir Ranald Martin, Mr. Solly, Dr. Ranking, and other scientific physicians, the following important results were arrived at respecting smoking:—(1) That the habit is only prejudicial when carried to excess; (2) that tobacco is innocuous as compared with alcohol, and in no case worse than tea, and by the side of high living, contrasts most favourably. Whether smoking is or is not injurious to health depends, principally upon the following conditions:—(1) The kind of tobacco smoked; (2) the manner in which it is consumed; (3) the amount of tobacco smoked; and lastly, when it is indulged in. The great object is to obtain a tobacco which possesses the smallest percentage of nicotine. It was formerly believed that the best varieties of Havana and Turkish tobacco were the most innocuous. According, however, to the recent exhaustive researches of Dr. George Harley, F.R.S., it appears that the more delicate the aroma of tobacco, the more poisonous it becomes. Dr. Harley is also of opinion that "Caporal" tobacco contains *least nicotine*, and is consequently to be preferred by those desirous of health. Pipes made of clay, and meerschaums—not foul—are, Dr. Richardson considers, in a hygienic point of view, superior to cigars and cigarettes. Neither cigars nor cigarettes should ever be smoked near the end, as the nicotine then is discharged into the mouth in larger proportions. M. Melsens, a very distinguished chemist, is of opinion that a plug of cotton-wool saturated with a solution of strong citric or tannic acid should be inserted in the stem of the pipe, cigar, or cigarette holder. By this precaution, the smoke is effectually filtered, ere reaching the mouth, as the nicotine would then be seized by and combined with the acid. It is impossible to lay down any rule as to the amount of tobacco which may be consumed without a deleterious effect upon the health. What would be moderation to one is often excess to another, according to temperament, habit, and individual peculiarities. Each person ought to be able to judge for himself as to, what is moderation. The best time for smoking is undoubtedly after a meal; and the most injurious, on an empty stomach.—*Chambers's Journal.*

ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY FOR 1884.

With which is incorporated THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

(TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ISSUE),
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Arrivals and Departures of Mails at and from London and Hongkong.
Scales of Commissions and Charges adopted by the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong, Shanghai and elsewhere.
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The Contents of the Appendix are too many to enumerate in an Advertisement, but include—
TREATIES WITH CHINA—
Great Britain, Nanking, 1842—
Tientsin, 1858—
and all others not abrogated
France, Tientsin, 1851
Convention, 1860
United States, Tientsin, 1858
Additional, 1869
Peking, 1880
German, Tientsin, 1861
Peking, 1880
Russia, various
Japan
Spain
Brazil
Peru
TREATIES WITH JAPAN—
Great Britain
United States
Netherlands
Corea
TREATIES WITH COREA
TREATIES WITH SIAM
TREATIES WITH ANNAM
TREATY WITH CAMBODIA
CUSTOMS TARIFFS
Chinese
Japanese
Siamese
LEGAL
Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M. Subjects in China and Japan, 1865, 1877, 1878, 1881
Rules of H.B.M. Supreme and other Courts in China and Japan
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Foreign Jurisdiction Act
Act of United States Congress Relating to Treaties
Regulations for the Consular Courts of United States in China
Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai
Chinese Passenger Act
TRADE REGULATIONS
China
Japan
Siam
Customs Seizure, China
Customs and Harbour Regulations for the different ports of China, Philippines, Siam, &c.
Pilotage Regulations
HONGKONG
Charter of the Colony
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COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$88.50 to 93.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$98.00 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$113.00 to 116.50
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$73.00 to 79.50
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.76
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 2.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.55 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 3.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.35 to 1.63
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.22
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$3.97 to 3.99
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. &32in. 6lbs. p. pc.	$1.20 to 1.95
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. &32in. 7lbs. p. pc.	$1.35 to 1.70
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.80 to 1.85
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. YY p. pc.	$2.30 to 2.35
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.63 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.30 to 0.78
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 32 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.31 to 0.32
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 68 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.65
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.30
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.20 to 3.25
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.05 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.00 to 5.32
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.45 to 3.55
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$3.75 to 3.85
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.25 to 4.45
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$5.70 to 5.75
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$6.70 to 6.75
Lastings, DD, per piece	$12.50 to 13.20
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Road, per picul	$2.65 to 2.70
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$2.85 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.25 to 6.35
Lead, WB, per picul	$4.50 to 4.55
Lead, LB, per picul	$4.40 to 4.45
Lead, Holo Chop, per picul	$4.40 to 4.42
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$55.00 to 55.20
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$55.00 to 55.20
Steel, English, per tub	$3.65 to 3.75
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.15 to 4.25
Spelter, per picul	$5.60 to 5.65
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$33.40 to 34.50
Tin, Plates, per box	$4.90 to 4.95

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$23.00 to 23.50
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Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$44.00 to 46.50
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$65.50 to [illegible]
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,650 to 2,400
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 780
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 200
Brimstone, per picul	$2.55 to 2.63
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 13.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.60 to 8.00
Camphor, naked, per picul	$15.50 to 16.70
Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul	$3,500 to 3,800
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$1,800 to 1,950
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Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
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Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.20 to 16.50
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.60 to 17.88
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.50 to 18.30
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.20 to 4.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.50 to 23.00
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Dried Lily Flowers	$7.85 to 8.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs	$1.48 to 1.54
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs	$3.10 to 3.25
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs	$6.20 to 6.35
Fungus	$30.00 to 30.60
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.63
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 335
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls.17.7.0 to 18.0.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls.20.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$33.00 to 40.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.20
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.50 to 4.65
Mushrooms, per picul	$38.00 to 46.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$8.95 to 9.10
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$7.25 to 7.45
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$6.15 to 6.35
Pea Oil, per picul	$6.40 to [illegible]
Peas, White, per picul	[illegible] to [illegible]
Peas, Green, per picul	$2.25 to [illegible]
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.75 to [illegible]
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$2.[illegible] to 2.13
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$2.15 to 2.25
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Potatoe Flour, per picul	Tls.1.6.0 to 1.6.5
Putchuck, per picul	$13.0[illegible] to 14.[illegible]
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Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 3.4.5 to 3.5.5
Sharksfins, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to 12.00
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Betel Nut, per picul	$4.17 to 4.20
Pepper, White, per picul	$21.70 to 22.00
Pepper, Black, per picul	$13.50 to 13.90
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Rattans, Banjar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.05
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$4.30 to 4.85
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$21.5[illegible] to 22.55
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.45 to 1.65
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$7.50 to 8.05
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$6.75 to 6.93
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$4.25 to 4.30
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$8.90 to 9.06
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.65 to 9.70
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$6.75 to 7.80
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$7.50 to 7.70
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.20
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to 2.20
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.3.5 to 6.4.0
Window Glass, per box	$3.65 to 3.70

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Activ	May 13	Ravsbach	Dan. str	268	A. R. Marty	
Amoy	May 18	Wm. Potts	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	
Anton	May 17	Schrader	Ger. str	395	Wieler & Co	
Antonio Munoz	April 21	R. Ozoro	Span. str	527	Remedios & Co	
Benledi	May 15	W. Thomson	Brit. str	1000	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Cairngorm	May 15	Wm. Jack	Brit. str	1799	Adamson, Bell & Co	
China	Jan. 25	O. Sathse	Ger. str	648	Hing Kee & Co	Canton
City of Tokio	May 11	J. Maury	Amr. str	3129	P. M. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
C. T. Hook	May 10	W. Jarvis	Brit. str	902	Tung Kee	
Douglas	May 14	S. Ashton	Brit. str	982	Douglas, Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Duburg	May 16	Schultz	Ger. str	921	Melchers & Co	
Emuy	May 18	F. Blanco	Span. str	413	Remedios & Co	Manila
Fame	—	Sheppard	Brit. str	117	H. & W. Dock Co.	
Fidelio	May 17	H. Brok	Ger. str	2416	Wieler & Co	
G. G. S'Jakob	May 17	L. Basseling	Dut. str	1450	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Glenlyon	May 12	Mackinlay	Brit. str	1376	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Glenorchy	May 19	F. Gedge	Brit. str	1750	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Greyhound	May 18	D. Scott	Brit. str	227	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Hainan	Nov. 28	J. Woone	Brit. str	281	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Hankow	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	2235	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Honam	—	T. T. Banning	Brit. str	1344	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Iolani	Mar. 13	Wallace	Brit. str	931	Captain	
Kiukiang	—	Clarke	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Tsungchow	—	S. W. Goggin	Brit. str	298	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
K'usoto Maru	May 18	Drummond	Jap. str	1242	M. B. M. S. S. Co	Nagasaki
Kong Beng	May 17	R. Jones	Brit. str	862	Yuen Fat Hong	
Kwang Lee	May 19	Andrew	Brit. str	1057	C. M. S. N. Co	
Kwangtung	May 15	M. Young	Brit. str	601	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Coast Ports
Lord of the Isles	April 26	Felgate	Brit. str	1556	Russell & Co	Yokohama
Massalia	May 8	G. Peterson	Ger. str	1263	Siemssen & Co	
Menmuir	May 18	P. Helms	Brit. str	2203	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Menzaleh	May 10	B. Blanc	Fr. str	1276	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Olympia	May 12	Christiansen	Ger. str	783	Siemssen & Co	
Oxus	May 19	Rapatel	Fr. str	2354	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai
P. Chom Klao	May 14	H. Stratton	Brit. str	1011	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Peking	May 18	Heuermann	Brit. str	954	Siemssen & Co	
Powan	—	Lefavour	Brit. str	1342	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Rosslyn	May 17	McKechnie	Brit. str	1049	Bun Hin & Co	
Sea Gull	—	Hayden	Amr. str	18	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Suez	May 18	W. M. Dodd	Brit. str	1330	Russell & Co	
Teheran	May 19	W. J. Nantes	Brit. str	1670	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Ulysses	May 18	Thompson	Brit. str	1530	Butterfield & Swire	
Whampoa	May 19	Williams	Brit. str	1109	Butterfield & Swire	
White Cloud	—	A. Bonning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Woosung	May 3	Hunt	Brit. str	1109	Butterfield & Swire	Melbourne
Zambesi	May 11	Moule	Brit. str	2050	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay
SAILING VESSELS.						
Anna	April 9	F. Schildt	Ger. sh	1255	Russell & Co	New York
Catalina	April 20	Williams	Brit. bk	454	Jardine Matheson & Co	
Caroline	May 10	Ereckstone	Brit. sch	238	Chinese	
Carondelet	April 3	Stelson	Amr. sh	1376	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Centaur	May 15	C. Offersen	Ger. bk	468	Wieler & Co	
Ceylon	April 5	Barstow	Amr. bk	617	Russell & Co	
Concordia	April 27	Clausson	Ger. bk	641	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Daniel	May 12	P. Vert	Ger. bk	416	Wieler & Co	
Don Enrique	April 2	McAllister	Brit. sh	1312	Morris & Ray	
Esmeralda	April 8	Jager	Ger. bk	788	Carlowitz & Co	London
Figaro	May 13	B. Muller	Ger. bk	1007	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	London
Frank Carvill	April 9	Chapman	Brit. sh	1189	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Kalsow	May 7	J. Gadd	Brit. bk	795	Captain	
M. A. Dixon	May 15	F. Cooke	Brit. bk	415	Order	
Margaretha	Feb. 17	C. Poppe	Ger. sh	1208	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	New York
Martha	April 19	McPherson	Brit. bk	853	Russell & Co	Victoria, B.C.
Melrose	April 19	Bates	Amr. sh	963	Russell & Co	
Navesink	Mar. 20	Welts	Amr. bk	725	Russell & Co	Portland, Or.
Nicoya	May 5	J. Foster	Brit. bk	594	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Spartan	Mar. 31	Crossley	Amr. bk	749	Russell & Co	
Twilight	June 8	Warland	Amr. sh	1263	Captain	
Walls Castle	April 18	H. Kennet	Brit. bk	626	Lane Crawford & Co	
MACAO.						
Kiang-ping	—	Holmes	Chi. str	360	C. M. S. N. Co	
WHAMPOA.						
Shun On	Dec. 14	Blumenberg	Ann. str	136	Chinese	
Roderick Hay	May 1	Nicholson	Brit. bk	290	Turner & Co	
CANTON.						
Posang	May 17	T. M. Irvine	Brit. str	983	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghai
AMOY. In Port on 10th May, 1884.						
Anglo-Indian	May 4	Henningsen	Brit. bk	444	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Chateaubriand	April 27	J. Edwards	Brit. bk	403	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Fanch Balaugh	April 28	D. Rute	Ger. sch	240	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Galveston	May 7	H. Stunkel	Ger. bk	619	Chinese	
Hans	April 28	Thomsen	Ger. bk	314	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Louise	April 28	C. Holm	Ger. sch	230	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Therese	May 5	Lorenzen	Ger. bk	391	H. A. Petersen & Co	
FOOCHOW. In Port on 10th May, 1884.						
Else	May 3	Brinckmeire	Ger. bk	278	Chinese	
Hilda	April 29	Scallan	Brit. bk	306	Chinese	
Jerfalcon	May 4	Bentley	Brit. sch	287	Chinese	
SHANGHAI. In Port on 13th May, 1884.						
Doretta	April 11	Lecain	Siam. bk	300	Lewis & Hopkins	
Flodden	Aug. 20	—	Brit. bk	—	J. A. Mitchell	
G. H. Wappans	May 1	Schroder	Brit. bk	533	Nils Moller	
N. Pendleton	April 21	Pendleton	Am. bk	—	Melchers & Co	
Queen of India	Mar. 29	Maher	Brit. bk	389	W. Hewett & Co	
NAGASAKI. In Port on 10th May, 1884.						
Gitanilla	Jan. 22	Taylor	Brit. bk	472	Holme, Ringer & Co	
Reporter	April 22	Spaulding	Amr. sh	1286	Holme, Ringer & Co	
Solidor	May 6	Lundholm	Brit. bg	241	Master	
YOKOHAMA. In Port on 7th May, 1884.						
B. F. Watson	Mar. 28	Hawkins	Amr. bk	993	Frazer & Co	
Black Diamond	Oct. 5	Boyd	Ger. bk	670	P. Bohm	
Guiding Star	May 2	Schnitzer	Brit. bk	313	J. E. Collyer & Co	
Lucia	April 10	Crowley	Brit. bk	640	J. E. Collyer & Co	
Marie	April 24	Ipland	Ger. bk	465	J. E. Collyer & Co	
Mary C. Bohm	Nov. 23	Raade	Ger. sch	48	P. Bohm	
Omega	April 25	Brown	Brit. bk	480	J. E. Collyer & Co	
Pactolus	April 27	Bromham	Amr. sh	1145	P. Heinemann & Co	
Rosa	Nov. 14	Wilson	Rus. sch	53	R. Clarke	

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
MANILA. In Port on 1st May, 1884.						
Alert	Feb. 3		Amr. sh	1154	Kair & Co	Boston
Ben Sewall	April 1		Am. sh	1361	Smith, Bell & Co	
Farragut	April 28		Amr. sh	1519	Smith, Bell & Co	
Great Admiral	Jan. 11		Amr. sh	1573	Macleod & Co	
Lodsen	April 13		Nor. bk	287	Smith, Bell & Co	
Paul Revere	April 28		Amr. sh	1735	Macleod & Co	
Pepita	—		Span. bk	—	Order	
Stormy Petrel	Mar. 17		Brit. bk	748	Holliday, Wise & Co	
ILOILO.						
Adolph	April 10		Ger. sh	867	Smith, Bell & Co	Halifax
Frohlich	April 10		Ger. bk	360	Order	Hongkong
Gustav	Mar. 28		Ger. bk	656	Order	States
CEBU.						
Annetta	Mar. 28		Ital. bk	474	Macleod & Co	
Herbert Black	April 19		Amr. bk	573	Macleod & Co	States
W. W. Crapo	Mar. 31		Amr. bk	1577	Smith, Bell & Co	
BANGKOK. In Port on 12th April, 1884.						
China	Mar. 8	—	Siam. bg	199	Chesua Fan	
Diamond City	Jan. 21	Spencer	Siam. bk	261	Poh Chin Soo	
Fortuna	Mar. 23	Soderstrom	Siam. bk	447	Poh Woth	
Heng Seng	Oct. 14	Reynolds	Siam. bk	516	Chinese	
Hero	Mar. 22	Meyer	Siam. bg	173	Chinese	
Kim Chye Seng	Oct. 5	Chinese	Siam. sch	234	Chesua Tit	
K. Soon Hoat	Feb. 24	Nistol	Siam. lug	208	Chesua PoE	
Kong Lee	April 13	Hansen	Siam. sch	245	Phya Naken	
K'stina Nielsen	April 2	Fuller	Amr. bk	279	P. T. & Co.	
Louisa	Mar. 22	Schierloh	Ger. sch	245	P. T. & Co	
Lucky	Nov. 14	—	Siam. bk	424	Chinese	
Mercury	May 14	Hennings	Siam. bg	102	Chinese	
Phoenix	Mar. 29	Anzoonor	Siam. sch	—	Muang Sui	
Printemps	Mar. 27	Gaillard	Fren. bk	357	Heng Lee	
Soon Hwatt	Mar. 1	Chinese	Siam. bg	—	Captain	
Starlight	Oct. 16	Moller	Siam. bk	570	Poh Tek	
Stosso	Mar. 23	Bosso	Ital. bk	523	Borneo Co., Limited	
Telegraph	April 2	Sequeira	Siam. bk	347	Chinese	
Young Siam	Feb. 27	Saxtorph	Siam. sh	701	Poh Hea	

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Albatross	screw sloop	4	840	Com. Hicks	Wuhu
Audacious	double-screw iron frigate	14	4330	Captain Pearson	Amoy
Champion	corvette	14	2340	Captain Powlett	Hongkong
Cleopatra	corvette	14	2610	Capt. H. N. Hippisley	Shanghai
Cockchafer	gunboat	4	470	Lt.-Com. R. L. Groome	Shanghai
Curacoa	corvette	14	2540	Captain Anstruther	Shanghai
Daring	composite sloop	4	920	Com. Laurence Ching	Hongkong
Esk	double-screw gunboat	3	340	In reserve	Hongkong
Espoir	gunboat	4	455	Lieut.-Com. Gamble	Hankow
Flying Fish	sloop	4	840	Capt. J. F. L. P. Maclear	Amoy
Fly	double-screw gun-vessel	4	490	Com. John Hope	Japan
Foxhound	gunboat	4	470	Lieut.-Com. McQuhae	Foochow
Linnet	gunboat	5	1050	Commander G. W. Hill	Pakhoi
Merlin	composite gunboat	4	430	Lt.-Com. R. B. O. Brenton	Amoy
Midge	double-screw gun-vessel	4	470	Com. Hothau	Tientsin
Pegasus	sloop	6	970	Com. Bickford	Singapore
Sapphire	corvette	12	2360	Capt. J. R. T. Fullerton	Yokohama
Swift	double-screw gun-vessel	5	1010	Commander Collins	Amoy
Tweed	double-screw gunboat	3	340	In reserve	Hongkong
V. Emanuel	receiving ship	20	—	Commodore Cuming	Hongkong
Vigilant	paddle despatch-vessel	2	1230	Lt.-Com. T. E. Maxwell	Swatow
Wivern	turret-ship	4	1450	In reserve	Hongkong
Zephyr	gunboat	4	530	Lt.-Com. C. K. Hope	Singapore

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

NAME.	FLAG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Abreck	Russian gunboat	7	300	Captain Schanz	Korea
Adonis	French gunboat	5	250	Commander Cailliard	Saigon
Alert	American corvette	4	800	Commander J. C. Barclay	Shanghai
Cristo. Colombo	Italian corvette	—	—	Captain Accinni	Shanghai
D'Estaing	French cruiser	15	—	Captain Coulombeaud	Shanghai
Duguay-Trouin	French corvette	—	—	Captain Muret de Pagnac	Shanghai
Enterprise	American corvette	6	800	Commander A. S. Barker	Amoy
Ermak	Russian transport	—	80	Captain Koltchan	Vladivostock
Essex	American corvette	6	800	Com. A. H. McCormick	Yokohama
Gornostai	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Stark	Vladivostock
Iltis	German gunboat	4	340	Lieut.-Com. Rotger	Shanghai
Juniata	American corvette	8	900	Com. P. F. Harrington	Korea
La Galissoniere	French frigate	14	—	Captain Fleuriais	Tientsin
Lutin	French gunboat	4	100	Captain Debar	Hongkong
Marq. del Duero	Spanish gunboat	3	550	Capt. José Calderon	Hongkong
Minin	Russian frigate	—	6000	Captain Grenquist	Nagasaki
Monocacy	American gunboat	6	750	Com. F. J. Higginson	Nagasaki
Morge	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Boyle	Nagasaki
Naesdnik	Russian corvette	13	250	Captain Kalagerass	Korea
Nautilus	German gunboat	—	—	Captain Aschenborn	Hongkong
Nerpa	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Valrondt	Vladivostock
Opritchnik	Russian cruiser	13	250	Capt. B. Ivashentzoff	Nagasaki
Palos	American gunboat	6	500	Com. G. D. B. Glidden	Shanghai
Prinz Adalbert	German corvette	14	4800	Captain Hensing	Nagasaki
Rasboynik	Russian cruiser	8	250	Captain Pojarsky	Korea
Skobeleff	Russian corvette	—	—	Captain Blazodareff	Nagasaki
Sobol	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Boyle	Nagasaki
Stosch	German corvette	18	2500	Captain von Nostitz	Shanghai
Tamega	Portuguese gunboat	—	—	Capt. da Costa Cabral	Macao
Tongous	Russian gunboat	—	—	Commander Heck	Vladivostock
Trenton	American frigate	14	—	Captain Phythian	Nagasaki
Triomphante	French ironclad	14	—	Captain Baux	Shanghai
Velasco	Spanish cruiser	3	1500	Capt. D. E. Butron	Hongkong
Villars	French corvette	15	600	Captain Viviello	Shanghai
Volta	French cruiser	—	—	Captain Fournier	Shanghai
Wolf	German gunboat	4	340	Lieut.-Com. von Raven	Amoy

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

NAME.	FLAG AND RIG.	GUNS	TONS	H.P.	COMMANDER.	STATION.
An-lan	Viceroy's gunboat	7	250	75		Hongkong
Chee-hing	Revenue cruiser	2	30	20	—	—
Chien-jui	Revenue cruiser	3	80	17	—	Hongkong
Chien-to	Viceroy's gunboat	7	250	75	J. Stewart	Canton
Ching-tsing	Viceroy's gunboat	4	180	60	F. Bossard	—
Chop-sai	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	Canton
Hai-cheng-ching	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Hai-king-ching	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	Canton
Hoi-tung-hung	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	Leung Yiu Ting	Canton
Peng-chao-hai	Revenue cruiser	4	563	125	Chow Shoi	Hongkong
Quang-on	Viceroy's gunboat	4	120	40	Lie-ping-tis	Canton
San Hang	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	Yang Yung Lin	—
Tching-on	Viceroy's gunboat	2	120	40	Chinese Admiral	Bogue Forts
Tching-po	Viceroy's gunboat	3	100	40	Ching	Bogue Forts

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